ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28582—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1700	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	898	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	2 th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th Novr.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D'co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. 91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
November 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,560	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	,, 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 2nd, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,169 tons, on 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,080 tons, on the 8th November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 6th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co's "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers' forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
WAROONGA	2,500	27th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November 1891. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th November, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on		
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about 2nd Dec.	for	Marseille.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	,,	18th ,,	do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	,,	7th Jan.	do.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	,,	21st ,,	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. BUCK	4,100	500	14th Nov. 1891.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th October 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

LETTS'S DIARIES—1892.

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

No.		Size	Cash. Rs.a.	Credit. Rs.a.
No. 37.	Folio. Universal Diary. A week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper	12¾ by 8 ins.	0 12	0 14
,, 35.	Octavo. Note-paper size. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays	7¾ by 4¾ ,,	0 12	0 14
,, ,,	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	,, ,,	1 2	1 4
,, 34.	Quarto. Six days to a page, Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper	10 by 8 ,,	0 12	0 14
,, 33.	Quarto. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays	10 by 8 ,,	1 0	1 2
,, ,,	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	,, ,,	1 8	1 12
,, 32.	Folio. Foolscap size. A week on a page	12¾ by 8 ,,	1 4	1 7
,, ,,	Ditto ditto interleaved with blotting paper	,, ,,	1 8	1 12
,, 31.	Folio. Foolscap size. A week in an opening with space for Sundays	12¾ by 8 ,,	1 2	1 4
No. 31.	Folio Foolscap size. A week in an opening with space for Sundays, interleaved with blotting paper	12¾ by 8 ins.	1 14	2 2

CLOTH BOUND DIARIES.

No.		Size	Cash. Rs.a.	Credit. Rs.a.
No. 15.	Long, Narrow Octavo. A week in an opening	7¾ by 3 ins.	1 10	1 14
,, 13.	Small Octavo. Ditto ditto	6¼ by 3¾ ,,	1 10	1 14
,, 12.	Enld. Small Octavo. Two days to a page	6¼ by 3¾ ,,	2 12	3 2
,, 11.	Octavo, Note-paper size. A week in an opening	7¾ by 5 ,,	2 12	3 2
,, 9.	Ditto ditto. Two days to a page	7¾ by 5 ,,	3 8	4 0
,, 11 D.	Ditto ditto. Three days in an opening, left page for memos. or accounts, and right for accounts	7¾ by 5 ,,	3 8	4 0
,, 8.	Octavo. Note-paper size. One day to a page	7¾ by 5 ,,	4 4	4 12
,, 18.	Pocket Diary	,,	1 8	1 12
,, 20.	Ditto smaller	,,	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THORPE & CO.

SPECIALTIES!
NOTE THE PRICES.

GLOVES, White, Kid, 2 Buttons, Re. 1-4 Per Pair.

GLOVES, Regulation, Tan Black, and White Doe, Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

TIES, White, Cambric, for Dress, Re. 1-8 Per Dozen.

BOWS, White, Cambric, for Dress, Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.

COLLARS, all the leading shapes, Per Dozen, Rs. 6-8

TIES, Ascot, for Large Knot, 8 as. each.

BRACES, First Class quality, Re. 1-8 Per Pair.

BANIANS, Gauze, Merino, Per ½ Dozen, Rs. 12.

PANTS, Gauze, Merino, Per ½ Dozen, Rs. 21.

DRESSING Gowns: a Large Choice, from Rs. 10-8.

THORPE & CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	[illegible]
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"TRUSTWORTHY" HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

"EXTRA LIGHT" HELMETS, Covered Drab Felt,
Cash or V. P. P.……Rs. 10 0
"SHIKAR or HUNTING Sun Hats, Brown Canvas,
Cash or V. P. P.……,, 5 0
LADIES' PITH HATS, with Puggree,
Cash or V. P. P.……,, 5 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense; but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Celestine	per bottle	6 8	7 4
Do.	½ ,,	3 12	4 4
Benedictine	per bottle	5 12	6 8
Do.	½ ,,	3 0	3 6
Chartreuse, the Genuine, from the Monastery, Green	per bottle	7 12	8 12
Do. do.	½	4 0	4 8
Do. do. Yellow	per bottle	6 12	7 10
Do. do.	½ ,,	3 8	4 0
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	per bottle	3 6	3 14
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	2 0	2 4
Creme de Cacao	per bottle	4 4	4 12
Do. do.	½	..	..
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	per bottle	4 4	4 12
Do. do.	½ ,,	2 6	2 12
Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Stone Jars	per bottle	5 8	6 4
Do. do.	½ ,,	2 14	3 4
Kummel, Riga	per bottle	3 10	4 2
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	,,	4 8	5 4
Do. do.	½ bottle	2 6	2 12
Peach Brandy	per bottle	5 8	6 4
Do. do.	½ ,,	3 0	3 8
BITTERS, &c.			
Angostura Bitters, per doz.	½ bottles	24 0	25 8
Orange Bitters ,,	bottles	24 0	26 8
Do. do. ,,	½ ,,	13 0	14 8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s. Pomalo and Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s.	½ pints.	12 0	13 8
Ginger Brandy per doz.	bottles	26 0	29 0
Orange Brandy ,,	,,	31 0	35 0
Orange Wine ,,	,,	16 0	18 0
Ginger Wine ,,	,,	16 0	18 0
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s. ,,	,,	25 0	28 0
Vermouth, French ,,	,,	17 0	19 0
Vermouth, Italian ,,	,,	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

XMAS IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER and Co., Ld., are now Landing Importations of the following:—

	Cash.	Credit.
Gorgonzola Cheese on Cut per lb.	Rs. 1 2	1 4
Do. by the whole Cheese, per lb	,, 1 0	1 2
Stilton Cheese on Cut, per lb.	,, 1 6	1 8
Do. by the whole Cheese, per lb.	,, 1 4	1 6

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID.

MATCHLESS FOR THE COMPLEXION.

A MARVELLOUS Preparation for Softening, Toning, and Beautifying the Skin. Removes Spots, Sunburns, Freckles, Blotches, and all Imperfections. Renders the Skin delicately soft and beautiful to the Eye.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DEATH TO RATS.

KILLS
RATS,
COCKROACHES,
BEETLES.
Per Box, As. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S LAVENDER SALTS.

A unique and efficacious Smelling Salt, giving immediate relief in Head-ache, Influenza, and all Catarrhal Affections. Perfumed with great Richness and Delicacy, and of lasting quality.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

ANTACID LOZENGES.

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, and all forms of Indigestion.

Made from the Formula suggested by Sir Wm. Roberts, and recommended by him as a simple and harmless yet perfect remedy for Acidity and Indigestion.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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SPOTTED CABANAS.
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING BILLS.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Messrs. HARVEY & FLETCHER..........Lessees.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF LAST NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE HARVEY & FLETCHER'S IDEAL MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY,

BY PARTICULAR REQUEST OF NUMEROUS PATRONS,

WILL GIVE ONE MORE PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

A SPECIALLY SELECTED CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
Including
THE FINALE OF THE 2ND ACT,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

MR. FRANK FLETCHER..............As GASPARD.

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 3; 2; 1; and 8 annas.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

Doors Open at 8-30. Smiling at 9-15 p.m.

VIVAT IMPERATRIX.

Sig. RICARDO CARINI, Musical Director. W. G. LITCHFIELD, Manager.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 6TH NOV., 1891.
MORNING SESSION, FROM 7 A.M. TO 9 A.M.
"Admission Free."
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
"MEMBERS OF THE SKATING CLUB."
EVENING SESSION, 8-30 TO 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

"FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the CLUB and EVENING SESSIONS.

A European INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Local time) on each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1892-93.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on Application at the above Office.

	Description of Articles.	Bombay Schedule	Bengal Tender Form.	Tenders to be received on
Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.	Hired Boat tonnage and Sea and Land Carriage	23	98	7th Dec. 1891,
	Hired Horse Carriage for Passengers and Carts, with Bullocks, Coolies, &c	36	98	8th ,,
	General Contracts, comprising all Stations in this Presidency, including Aden—			
	Hospital Clothing and Bedding	22A	98	8th ,,
	Kerosine Oil	..	98 (f)	11th ,,
	Coir, loose, cleaned, for stuffing Mattresses and Pillows	32A	98	11th ,,
	Sugar	..	98 (e)	18th ,,
	Country-manufactured Cotton Sheeting or Sheets	..	98(d)	21st ,,
	Country-manufactured Cotton Cloth	..	98 (g)	22nd ,,
	Sewing Mattresses and Pillow Cases	Local	98	22nd ,,
	Country-manufactured Soap	..	98 (h)	23rd ,,
	Animal Charcoal	Local	98	23rd ,,

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, October 27, 1891.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, up to 1 p.m. (Local time), and by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Aden, up to 11 a.m. (Local time), and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat officers, respectively up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time) on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1892-93.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Officers concerned.

	Description of Articles.	Bombay Schedule.	Bengal Tender and Schedule	Tender to be received on
Poona Satara Purandhar Ahmednugger Mhow Indore Nassirabad Taraghur Neemuch Deesa Abu Ahmedabad Bombay Deolalee Kamptee Sitabuldi Jubbulpore Saugor Pachmari Kurrachee Hyderabad Aden Perim	*Hospital Clothing and Bedding.	22	98	8th Dec., 1891.
	Kerosine Oil	..	98 (i)	14th ,,
	Coir, loose, cleaned, for stuffing Mattresses & Pillows	32A	93	14th ,,
	Hospital Wines and Spirits and bottled Beer and Porter	..	98 & 100 (j)	16th ,,
	Sugar	...	91 (e)	18th ,,
	†Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter	..	98 & 100	21st ,,
	Beef and Mutton	..	98 (p)	21st ,,
	‡Potatoes and Vegetables	43	98	22nd ,,
	Country-manufactured Cotton Sheeting & sheets	..	98 (d)	21st ,,

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office Poona, October 27, 1891.

* Tenders for the Contract at Bombay will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

† Tenders will not be invited by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona.

‡ Tenders will not be invited for Potatoes at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Deesa.

NOTE.—Tenders for above supplies if required for Subordinate state Stations will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers on the same dates and under same Schedules and Tender Forms or the requirements included in the Station Contracts.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

LIST of NEW BOOKS RECEIVED on 5th November, 1891:—

	Rs.	as.
Allan's Wife and other Tales; by H. Rider Haggard	2	4
Comrades True; by Elinor Davenport Adams	2	4
Dorothy Dymoke: a Story of the Pilgrimage of Horace 1636; by Edward Gilliat, M.A.	1	14
Forewarned Forearmed; by J. Thain Davidson, D.D.	2	4
Hindu-koh: Wanderings and Wild Sport on and beyond the Himalayas; by Major General Donald Macintyre, V.C.	4	12
Illustrated London Novelette, 49th Complete Volume	1	0
Legal Handbook for Executors and Administrators; by Almaric Rumsey	2	4
Life and Letters of Edgar Allan Poe: by John H. Ingram (Minerva Library)	1	4
Lost in Samoa: a Tale of Adventure in the Navigator Islands; by E. S Ellis	2	4
Local Lyon: the Story of a False Estimate; by Austin Clare; illustrated by W. I. Ingram	2	4
Life of John Wesley; by Edith C. Kenyon	1	10
Mrs. Fenton: a Sketch; by W. E. Norris	3	12
Old Chronicle of Leighton; by Sarah Selina Hamer	2	4
Odd Number (The) Thirteen Tales; by Guy de Maupassant	2	4
Promised King: or the Story of Children's Saviour; by Annie R. Butler	1	10
Sir Robert Peel; by Justin McCarthy, M.P. (The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria)	2	4
Sure to Succeed; by J. Thain Davidson, D.D.	2	4
Sketches in Indian Ink; by J. Smith, Junr	1	12
(University Extension Manuals) The Philosophy of the Beautiful; by William Knight	2	4
(University Extension Manuals) The Use and Abuse of Money; by W. Cunningham, D.D.	1	14
(University Extension Manuals) The Fine Arts; by G. Baldwin Brown, M.A.	2	4
The Works of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, two vols. in one (The Macaulay Library of Great Writers)	2	4

NEW BOOKS received every Mail and Lent Out to Local and Up-Country Subscribers in Yearly Subscriptions.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE.
SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
Terms of Subscription and Priced Catalogue on Application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.

RE-APPEARANCE OF HARRY STANLEY'S COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

OF 50 ARTISTS! 50 ARTISTS!!

After a most successful tour through India, Burma, Straits, Hongkong, China, Japan, and Java. Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroys of India, H. I. H. Czarewitch, Successor to the Throne of all the Russias, Prince George of Greece, &c., &c.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, AND ON MONDAY, THE 9TH,
The Beautiful Comic Opera in 3 Acts,
LA MASCOTTE.

New and Splendid Costumes; Magnificent Scenery. Efficient ORCHESTRA, under the baton of MR. G. TRIMNELL.

DOORS OPEN 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back, 8 ans.; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the Gaiety Theatre, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 6TH.

First and Unique Tour in India.

LAMBERT D'ARC'S MARIONETTES AND GRAND FANTOCHES FRANCAISES,

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE TROUPE EVER SEEN!

THE MOST LEGITIMATE ATTRACTION EVER PUT ON THE STAGE!!

MONS. L. D'ARC is the only one who has had the honour to perform before H. M. the QUEEN of England and T. R. H. The PRINCE and PRINCESS of Wales; and the Highest English and Foreign Nobility.

The Press of all nations admit D'ARC'S Troupe to be a Marvel of Splendour.

PRICES:—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock,

When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER....................ROBERT BRUCE.

SATURDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1891.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE, Illusionist, Mesmerist, Ventriloquist, and Cabalistic Performer begs to announce that the NOVELTY THEATRE has been ENGAGED for a PRIVATE ENGAGEMENT to 2,000 Students. The PUBLIC will NOT BE ADMITTED as TICKETS will not be SOLD.

Bombay, 6th November, 1891.

CURE YOUR COUGH.

FOR FORTY YEARS PAST DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been gradually increasing in popularity, until it is now known and appreciated everywhere as a useful and reliable Curative. It is confidently commended to all in search of a Remedy for any Throat or Lung Complaint.

ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.

BRONCHITIS is subdued by this Medicine, as it reduces the inflamation, and cleanses and relieves the Bronchial Passages.

SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.

COUGHS, Colds, Wooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a

TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.

Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

NEW GOODS.

CHRISTY'S KOLA COCOA

Contains all the nutrient, stimulating, and health-giving properties of Kola Nut and Cocoa. As a food product it is unequalled. Has a most agreeable flavour, and can be well recommended for the use of Invalids and Delicate Children.
Price: Re. 1-0.

CHRISTY'S KOLA ELIXIR

Will be found Palatable, Nutritious and Invigorating. As. 12 and Re. 1-8.

CAFFYN'S MALTO-CARNIS.

Nutrious and stimulating food for Invalids, Cyclists, Cricketers, and Explorers. Re. 1-14.

PURILINE TOOTH POLISH.

A pure and perfect article for Teeth, Gums, and Breath. As. 12.

HOP BITTERS.

A fresh supply of this celebrated Bitters has just arrived. Rs. 2-12.

KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4, with or without Cod Liver Oil.

MALTINE AND PREPARATIONS.

Re. 1-6 per Bottle.

WONDER OF THE DAY!
MELTONIAN CREAM.

Preserves and beautifies all kinds of Patent and Enamelled Leather. As. 12.

Clean and Preserve your BROWN LEATHER Boots, Shoes, Travelling Bags, &c., by PROPERT'S BROWN LEATHER RENOVATOR. As. 6.

GOSNELL'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

As. 12 and Re. 1-0.

GOSNELL'S VIOLET POWDER.

As. 6 and As. 12.

SHIRLY'S NEW CHINA SCENT BOTTLES.

Very Pretty and Novel. May be used for Salts. As. 12 and Re. 1.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI, OF BAGDAD.

(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE.)

153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (D.V.) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether lean or stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written legibly.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., Daily.

CERTIFICATES.

10. Abdool Gafoor of Shah Bagan.—40 Years' Asthma (Registered Certificate No. 56) Cured in 30 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 16th day of November, 1891, for the Construction of a REFRESHMENT ROOM in the VICTORIA GARDENS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. Two Hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, which would be forfeited in case of withdrawl of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By the order of the Municipal Commissioner.

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 5th November, 1891.

READ THIS!

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR EVENING PARTIES,

GARDEN FETES, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE, Illusionist, Ventriloquist, and Cabalistic Performer begs to announce that he undertakes the entire management of every description of Public or Private entertainments.

TERMS—On application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where Programmes can be seen.

N. B.—Numerous Testimonials can be shown if required.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
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C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions toward buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 620 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is daily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 15. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50, respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.—The Largest and most Varied Stock in India at very Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

LEATHER and PLUSH Goods, Albums, Purses, Wallets, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Tourist Cases, Hand Bags, Combination Cases, Work Boxes, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

MUSHROOMS IN TINS.—Just unpacked. Per tin, As. 4 only; per dozen, Rs. 2; per case of 100 tins, Rs. 15 only.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

A SMALL COTTAGE PIANO, by Soundy, Full Compass, Good Tone, and in Good Order. Rs. 225.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real Specific for Dysentery with or without blood or slime and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favorite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see hand-bills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per Phial.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY.—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Suitable for Xmas Presents to Friends at Home.

WANTED a YOUNG PARSEE for District Work. Salary (Rs. 40) Forty, plus Conveyance Charges. Apply in Gujarati, with Testimonials, to "Alpha," care of this Paper.

WANTED a CHEAP SPORTING RIFLE. Apply Immediately to "V. L.," H. M.'S Blanche, Ship leaving.

WANTED a few good ENGINE DRIVERS for the N.-W. Ry. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to the Loco. Supdt., Lahore. None but thoroughly qualified and good-charactere men will be engaged.

WANTED a First-class WINE BROKER, with good Connection. Apply in person, between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m., to TURNER MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

WANTED an ETHER ICE MACHINE, to make 1 to 3 Tons of Ice Daily.—Apply to "ICE," care of this Paper.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS for Friends at Home.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Dealers in Indian Art and Curios.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU, HARNESS, and pair of fleabitten GREYS, Rs. 1,200. Apply to "D.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An English-built BROUGHAM, in First-Class order, the property of the late Sir HENRY MORLAND. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen a LAWRENCE & SONS, Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebo unding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR HIRE, TURNS-OUT.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the best situated. Commanding extensive view. Large airy rooms and home comforts. Open for Visitors.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS on Parell Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET, on Andaree Hills, close to Station, a Commodious, Airy BUNGALOW, charmingly situated. Rent Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE or Mr. DORABJI H. GAZDAR, at the Premises.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 14 per year.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............................. Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1891, Tenders for the construction of a permanent Station at Malad.

Drawings and Specification may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on and after the 30th October, 1891.

All tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the construction of a permanent station at Malad" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1891.

THE Undersigned, Executors of the Estate of JAMES DARRAGH, late of Alleppy, in the Native State of Travancore, Merchant, deceased, who died at Cairo, on or about the 20th December, 1889, hereby give notice under Section 320 Act X of 1865 that all persons having claims against this estate which have not already been proved and registered must prefer such claims to the Undersigned or either of them on or before the 31st December, 1891, after which date no claim will be received or admitted.

JOHN ROHDE (Alleppy.)
HENRY SMAIL, do.
JOHN GRIEVE (Cochin.)
1st November, 1891.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, IN OR NEAR KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are Invited for the purchase of his well-known property. They should be submitted in writing to the Undersigned. The Vendors to not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other Offer.

THOMAS H GREIG,
Hon. Secy., G. A. I. M. Committee, Bombay.
Marine Lines, Bombay, 30th October 1891.

FOR SALE.

BEST Cawnpore Single and Double Leather Belting of all Sizes and Miscellaneous Leather Goods.

The undersigned have been appointed Sole Sub-Agents in Bombay for the Government Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore, and are prepared to supply the above. Samples of Belting and other Leather Goods can be obtained for inspection on application.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Church Lane, Fort.

CUMMINS' PATENT GUARANTEED COTTON BALING PRESSES.

OUTTURN FROM 300 TO 400 BALES PER DAY,

ADVANTAGES.

COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR
REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.
MEASUREMENT OF BALES
REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.
500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps, no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL-MILL MACHINERY,

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of OIL, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.

70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, Expert in Cotton and Oil Pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates at the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800.000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
S. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

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BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
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ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	607,229
REST	,,	20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 33
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.................................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	,, 4
Third do.	,, 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	905
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82 xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	980	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,240
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,080	700	700	15	640
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825 xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	505
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	199
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	927½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,270
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	115
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	392½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	..	Rs. 20	185
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	900
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct,	500
[illegible]	1,000	125	125	10	80
[illegible]	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½xd
[illegible]	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	255
New Bombay	1,200	500	500	45	545xd
[illegible]	6,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	103¾
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	355xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 205
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107½xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33¾	1,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	930
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	319
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	490
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	385
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	25	5-8	17¾
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	21

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-12-0
China Leaf	„ 22-7 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-14 „
Do. Old	„ 22 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-7
English Sovereigns	„ 14-6
Do. Dragons	„ 14-5
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 108-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 107
Sycee Silver	„ 108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Harvey and Fletcher's Company, 9 p.m.
Mon. D'Arc's Marionetes, Framjee C. Institute, 9 p.m.,
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Khandalla arrived yesterday from Calcutta, &c.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Ruthenia (s), for Antwerp ; and Idar (s), Marseilles.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m. Players are requested to bring two jerseys.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Arabia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 7th instant.

Marionettes.—Mons. L. D'Arc opened last evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, with his wonderful marionette show. The performance, which will receive a detailed notice in our next issue, was intensely amusing, and the life-like manner in which the beautiful figures were managed drew forth hearty applause from the audience. The performance is both clever and novel and well deserves a visit.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Bapuji bin Babaji, late Revenue Patil of the village of Bittargaon, taluka Karmala, in the Sholapur Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Nathu Daji, late Kulkarni of Paldhi and Yekulti, taluka Jamner, in the Khandeish Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

A Sanskrit Dictionary.—The Rev. Baba Padmanji the Marathi editor of the Tract Society of Bombay, whose two Marathi lexicons have for the past thirty years been most profitably used by the Marathi students, has just published a Sanskrit dictionary for the use of Marathi schools, which supplies a great desideratum. Classical Marathi is replete with Sanskrit vocables, and Sanskrit words in Marathi have some definite senses which the student is not expected to know. Mr. Baba is a good guide, and under his direction the student will not fail to profit. The price of the book is reasonable.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, (Mr. A. A. Wilson, Bandmaster), will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March from Suite		Lachner.
Mazurka	Liebeszauber	Strauss.
Overture	J Martiri	Donizetti.
Valse	Folle Jovesse	Waldteufel.
Selection	Trial by Jury	Sullivan.
Danse des Satyrs		Le Thiere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Bombay Swimming Club.—The polo match between two teams of Club members, consisting of Messrs. McAlpin, Beckerleg, Graham, and Bapty and Messrs. Pillow, Sharp, Claridge, and Hyde, which took place at the Back Bay Baths on Wednesday morning, resulted in a win for the latter team (who take the medals presented by the Club captain) by three goals to love. The diving competition for the "Watson Cup" and the prize presented by the Club was won yesterday morning by Mr. G. D. Traylen. The race for the "Club Cup," which also took place yesterday, resulted in Messrs. Pillow and McAlpin taking first and second places in the first heat, and Messrs. Claridge and Beynon similar positions in the second heat. The final for the three medals offered by the Club was postponed to a subsequent date. The winner of the event holds the cup till the next contest in December.

Broaching a Ship's Cargo.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Samuel Lamb and Charles Fountain, quarter-masters on board the P. and O. s. s. Bombay, were charged by Constable Grey, with stealing a part of the ship's cargo. Henry Hauxwell, the fourth officer, appeared to prosecute and after a consultation in chambers with the Magistrate, the prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Cooper told Lamb that it appeared he was the principal offender and passed a sentence of four weeks' rigorous imprisonment in H. M's. House of Correction. As regarded Fountain, it was probable that he had acted under the influence of Lamb, and the sentence of the Court was that he should suffer rigorous imprisonment for two weeks. Both seamen were informed they would have to be discharged from the ship. The cargo misappropriated included Swiss milk, potted meat, fruit preserve, &c.

Magic, Mirth, and Mystery at the Novelty.—Mr. Robert Bruce, who has for some time past been courting popularity with success, by giving free entertainments in some of the Bombay schools, announces that he will appear in his "Magic, Mirth, and Mystery," or, as he otherwise terms his exhibition of his "Congress of Cabalistic Wonders," at the Novelty Theatre, this afternoon. The entertainment, which is for students only, commences at four o'clock. Mr. Bruce possesses a talent, or rather a combination of gifts which few possess. As a ventriloquist, he possesses a more than average amount of talent, as he is able to hold a conversation with five or six imaginary persons in the distance. As a conjuror he is very clever, giving exhibitions both of "Modern Magic" and of the "Black Art," as practised by Egyptian and Indian magicians. Mr. Bruce is also a mesmerist, so that, possessing all those gifts and making use of each of them in turn in one entertainment, it may be guessed it is sure to prove enjoyable.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING BY A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Enoch Solomon, a market jamedar, employed in the Bombay Municipality, was charged with receiving an illegal gratification, on October 17, from Miriambee, woman, who kept a stall in the Arthur Crawford Markets.

Mr. Buckland prosecuted on behalf of the Bombay Municipality, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

Mr. Buckland said that in this case the accused Enoch Solomon, who was a market jamedar in the Municipality, was charged with demanding and receiving an illegal gratification. Some few days previous to the 17th of October there was a dispute about a stall, and a little time afterwards the accused went to a Mahomedan woman, named Miriambee, the owner of the stall over which there was the dispute. The accused told her that if she did not pay him Rs. 10 her stall would be put up for auction. She referred the accused to a certain Cassum Ahmed, and after some haggering they agreed to give him Rs. 5. In the meantime the police were communicated with, and they marked five rupees, which was paid in their presence. This was a matter that was taken up first of all by the police. The first time the Municipal people heard of it was through the matter being referred from Mr. Gell, the acting Police Commissioner, to the Municipal Commissioner.

Constable Good, examined, said : On Saturday, October 17, he was at the Babulla Tank station, where Cassum Ahmed met him and handed him Rs. 5. Witness marked them and gave them back to him. By the directions of Mr. Brewin witness accompanied Cassum Ahmed to his house at Goramulla. There witness met Miriambee, woman, and Cassum Ahmed, who taking out the five marked rupees, gave them to Miriambee. At 11-30 a.m. that morning, witness, who was standing on the first floor of Miriambee's house, heard some one call out, "Cassum Ahmed." Cassum Ahmed went downstairs, and on looking through the window witness saw the accused Solomon Enoch. When Cassum Ahmed went up to the accused witness heard him ask Cassum Ahmed for the money. Cassum Ahmed said the money with Miriambee who was with witness on the first was floor. Cassum Ahmed called out to her and when she went up to the accused she fell at his feet and begged of him not to have her stall sold. The accused turned round and said, "Give me the money first, we shall speak of the stall afterwards." Witness then saw Miriambee produce the Rs. 5 and hand them to Cassum Ahmed who handed them to the accused. The accused took the money and walked away, when witness followed him. Before the accused walked away he said her stall would not be sold to any one, and she might use it. Witness stopped the accused a short distance from the house and asked him if he had any money on him. The accused replied he had only four annas in small change. Witness searched the accused and recovered the marked five rupees from his pocket. When witness asked the accused how he came by the Rs. 5, he told him that these persons had done it through spite.

After the witnesses Miriambee and Cassum Ahmed deposed to the transaction and its negociation in the Arthur Crawford Market Gardens the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The first meeting of the Corporation for November, was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Offices, under the presidency of Mr. George Cotton, there being also present :—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hasambhai Visram, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kuma, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, E. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, H. M. Phipson, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Watson.

DR. BLANEY'S CONNECTION WITH EDUCATION.

The first business of the Corporation was the election of a member of the Joint Schools Committee, *vice* Dr. Thomas Blaney, retired, by ballot.

Mr. Kirkham, in proposing that Dr. Blaney be re-elected member of the Joint Schools Committee said he felt, he need say very little in support of the motion as it spoke for itself. It would be remembered amongst the many useful features of his citizenship in years to come, that he was one of the first members of the Joint Schools Committee, and its first chairman. His interest in education did not begin with his appointment, but dated from a period many years back. He (Mr. Kirkham) trusted that Dr. Blaney would be long spared to continue his efforts in that most useful cause—the cause of primary education.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded and eulogised Dr. Blaney's services in the direction of education.

Dr. Blaney asked to be allowed to say a few words before the matter was put to the vote. He acknowledged that it was an honour to receive the confidence of the Corporation, but having said that much he wished to state he had already sat four years on the Committee, and that, perhaps, was one reason why he should be relieved of the office. Moreover, as it concerned the education of native children, he thought a native member should be appointed. As a European it was natural that he could not have the same keen interest in the advancement of native education as would be evinced by a native gentleman. He took a very deep interest in the advancement of native female education, and he thought there must be some amongst them capable of doing something in that direction—one who could understand better the feelings of the native ladies of Bombay, and understand in what way such education could be advanced.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal considered that Dr. Blaney's four years' service was his best recommendations. So far as an European gentleman could be considered a native gentleman, he was one on the understanding of the question of native female education, and if Dr. Blaney wished to promote such education his best place was on the Committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi said he had the honour of sitting on the Joint Schools Committee, and he knew that Dr. Blaney's services were simply invaluable, and the Committee could not afford to lose Dr. Blaney. There were five native gentlemen on that committee, and he was justified in saying that Dr. Blaney took more interest in native female education than any member of the Committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kirkham said that Dr. Blaney occupied a double position both as an educationist, and as a sanitarian. He had devoted many years to the care of the public health in Bombay, and on that account they could not spare him. He seriously and earnestly believed that there were few directions in which the public health of Bombay could better be served than by giving to the city wholesome, airy, and sanitary school buildings in which the children might learn those things which were necessary to give every citizen a fair chance in life. (Here, hear.) The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

THE TRADE MUSEUM QUESTION.

The Corporation considered letter No. 3588, from the General Department, Government, dated 9th Oct., 1891, from Mr. Chief Secretary McKenzie, enquiring whether any steps were likely to be taken by the Corporation in the matter of the transformation of the Victoria and Albert Museum into a Trade Museum.

Mr. Grattan Geary considered that it was very desirable that this question should be considered in the usual manner by reference to a committee and, therefore, proposed accordingly, that a committee be appointed constituted as follows :—Col. Merewether, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Mr. H. N. Phipson, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, Mr Nathan, Dr. Balchandra, the President, Mr. George Cotton, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Damodhar, Thackersey Mulji, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and Capt. Walshe. The Secretary then read the following letter from Dr. MacDonald :—

No. 556 of 1891-92 from the Secretary and Curator Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay. To, the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Bombay 3rd November, 1891.

Sir,—As the question of transforming the Victoria and Albert Museum into a trade museum is to come up for discussion next Thursday, I should like to say a word or two about the proposal. It is unfortunate that some members of the Corporation have got the idea that a trade museum would interfere with the interests of local mercantile firms. But experience in Germany and elsewhere shows conclusively that, far from interfering with the various trades unions and trading corporations, trade museums have helped greatly to develop the resources of the countries where these museums have been established and have led to an expansion of trade in various ways, particularly by multiplying channels of information. A trade museum is only another name for an industrial museum. It is a permanent exhibition of the internal and external products and manufactures of a country. It is not a shop or business-house to where goods are bought and sold, as some seem to imagine. It is an acknowledged fact that a systematically arranged and well conducted permanent exhibition commonly called a museum does more substantial good than any number of temporary exhibitions held at a heavy cost. The advantages derived from a temporary exhibition are more or less temporary, whereas those derived from a permanent exhibition are more lasting and substantial.

2. It is a mistake to suppose that a trade museum will enter into competition with private enterprise. On the contrary, to private firms and trading corporations the museum is calculated to do immense good especially in the way of permanently advertising their goods, at a comparatively trifling cost. A list of all the respectable trading firms and agencies is always kept at such an institution, and when information is sought regarding any particular product or manufacture those applying for it are supplied with the fullest information available and should they so wish it, their order is sent on to the particular firm or agency that has its name registered at the museum. This system always guarantees good workmanship and the ginnineness of the article, and is very much appreciated in countries where it has been regularly established, whilst it is considered invaluable in the case of strangers and foreigners.

3. Then with regard to the location of the trade museum. It is not necessary to have a new building at the outset. The Victoria and Albert Museum building is quite sufficient for the purposes of a trade museum on a small scale, and it is more than sufficient for making a beginning. The museum is opposite the Technical Institute which has become so popular in a remarkably short space of time, and it is in the Victoria Gardens, a well-known resort which is invariably visited by visitors and strangers. Besides it is so close to the various spinning and weaving mills as well as to the mechanical workshops, that mill-hands, mechanics, and engineers can without much difficulty, visit the museum at their own convenience. Finally the tramway has made it so convenient that the poorest artisan from any nook and corner of Bombay can visit the museum with ease and comfort at a trifling cost.

4. The transformation of the Victoria and Albert Museum into a trade museum will in no way interfere with the collection now on exhibition. The specimens of artware and manufactures at the Victoria and Albert Museum will form a good nucleus of the new export museum. The national history specimens can be conveniently accommodated and a large amount of wall space where available, will be utilized and no specimen of any value will be thrown away.

5. In the scheme I have laid before Government, I have stated that to make the museum a success it should be directly under the control of Government, My object in making this suggestion was that when the Institution was under the direct patronage of Government—as most of the trade museums on the Continent are—the Curator could avail himself of the assistance of the district officers, especially in making a general industrial survey of the whole of the Presidency of Bombay. The Corporation, if they please, can take the work entirely into their own hands. They have only to ask Government to ask our men to instruct the district officers to give the Curator all the information and assistance which he may need ; and finally to make the museum a success they should strengthen the hands of the Curator by appointing a strong and influential committee from among their own members.

6. At present for the maintenance of the Victoria and Albert Museum the Government allow every year nearly ten thousand rupees from the police contribution. In the scheme I have laid before Government I have stated that the amount of money that is now annually spent on the Victoria and Albert Museum will, for the present, practically suffice to start our trade museum in Bombay. The experiment is surely worth trying ; as the experiment can be made without incurring fresh expenditure. Should the proposal be again shelved other places are likely to step in and lead the way, and already Poona has made a beginning.

Under the circumstances explained, I beg to request the favor of your kindly supporting the proposal when it comes on for discussion, and to remain, Sir, your, most obdt. Servant (Sd.) D. MacDonald, M. D., Secretary and Curator.

Mr. D. E. Wacha remarked that a trade museum would no doubt, be a very good thing, but it was a question, which to his mind, was rather for the consideration of tradesmen than the Corporation, notwithstanding the academical letter of Dr. Macdonald. So far as he could see it would be no use appointing a committee, because the whole question was one of finance—whether the Corporation should find the money or the Chamber of Commerce and the Government. The Corporation was hardly in a position to discuss that question, but they could enquire what was the intention of Government and the Chamber of Commerce. He would, therefore, move as an amendment that the consideration of the question be deferred until the intention of Government and the Chamber of Commerce had been ascertained.

Dr. Shroff seconded the amendment.

The President pointed out to Mr. Wacha that the matter had already been placed before the Chamber of Commerce, and they had expressed themselves unwilling to make any contribution. So far as they were concerned they did not see that it would benefit them as merchants. He did not think it would be any use applying to the Chamber of Commerce again.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, said the question had been before them on a previous occasion and the Corporation then decided that the consideration of the proposed establishment of a trade museum should be postponed until the question of holding an international exhibition in Bombay had been considered. The proposal of Dr. Blaney still hung fire, and it was not known when it would be decided upon. He was of opinion that a committee would be the best body to consider the letter of Government on the trade museum question.

Dr. Viegas thought it would be desirable to find out what Government would do in the matter before a committee was appointed. He did not think the liability was one which should be borne by the rate-payers of Bombay.

Mr. Kabrajee admitted that the establishment of a trade museum would be a new liability, but he could not admit it was one which the Corporation should not incur. The law provided for the Municipality constructing and maintaining libraries, museum, and art galleries. He trusted that the Municipality of an important city like Bombay—(laughter)—with its flourishing income, would provide the city not only with clean streets and such matters, but gardens, libraries, and even music. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Grattan Geary, in reply, said the amendment before them, which had been supported by one other member in addition to the proposer and seconder, suggested that they should consult Government and the Chamber of Commerce before they took any further action in the matter. The President had informed them already that the Chamber of Commerce was going to do nothing. With regard to Government, their position was very much the same as that of the Corporation. What they wanted to know was whether the Corporation was provided to approve or sanction the conversion of the museum into a trade museum, and it would be an unsatisfactory way of answering the question for the Corporation to ask another in return. With regard to the money question that did not yet arise, because they had it on the authority of Dr. MacDonald that an improvement could be made in the museum without any further expenditure than that already incurred. If it was necessary to ask for a further grant, then the Corporation could consider the matter. Their first business was rather to inquire into the whole matter and arrive at some definite plan of action, so that the Corporation might be able to reply to the question of Government. He trusted the Committee would be appointed.

Mr. Wacha's amendment was then put and carried by 14 votes to 13, and was adopted as a substantive proposition by 16 votes to 15.

"THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LIST."

In accordance with notice of motion, Captain Walshe, having regard to the fact that at present there was no published report or record showing the names of the employes serving in the various departments of the Municipality, moved : (1) "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to cause to be printed and circulated, for the information of the Members of the Corporation, a list showing the names of all Municipal officers and servants in receipt of salaries of rupees twenty (20) per mensem and upwards, (allowances included), and furnishing the further information set forth in the draft form attached. (2.) That the said list be styled 'The Bombay Municipal List' and that it be re-published annually, corrected to the 31st October in each year—and further that the said list be obtainable by the general public, on payment, at such price as may be fixed by the Municipal Commissioner, in like manner as are sold to the public the various Official Lists of Government Servants, Civil and Military."

The form proposed to be adopted by Capt Walshe set out the name of the officer, race, father's name, date of birth by Christian era, date of entering Municipal service, designation of appointment and payment allowed on entering service, and at time of making the report, and date of attainment to the present pay.

Capt Walshe said his reason for bringing forward the motion was that up to the present time there was no published report of Municipal servants, and the only possible way of obtaining information was by going to the Municipal offices. The Municipal establishment was a very large one, and it would undoubtedly be a great advantage if they adopted the system. They might be recouped the expense of printing by the sale of copies of the list.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded and mentioned the fact that he himself had at one time brought forward a similar proposal at the Standing Committee.

Mr. Wacha asked the mover if he—the second Apostle of Purity—would accept a suggestion of his, and that was that a column should be added stating who recommended the appointment of the Municipal servants and showing whether they were related to any members of the Corporation ? (Laughter and cries of "No, no.") That rider was only a logical sequence to the one proposed by Captain Walshe at a previous meeting on a motion of his (Mr. Wacha's). He now asked Captain Walshe if he was courageous enough to accept it.

Captain Walshe said he declined to follow the example set by Mr. Wacha at a former meeting when he fell into a trap prepared for him. Mr. Wacha then tried to get out of the trap but he failed. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha said in that case he would move the addition as an amendment.

Mr. Shroff seconded the amendment amidst cries of "No, no." If Mr. Wacha had not taken this course he would have done so himself as he wished to mark his disapproval of members of the Corporation recommending persons for employment. He had heard from one Commissioner that it was impossible to show a reduction in the establishment owing to the fact that there were employes recommended by members who were receiving as much as Rs. 200 a month, and who, had they been in Government employ, would only have been getting about Rs. 50.

Dr. Balchandra suggested that a "nationality" column should be added to the original motion.

Captain Walshe accepted this as a rider also a suggestion by Mr. Muljee B. Bharbhaya for the addition of a column stating the educational qualifications of the Municipal employes at the time of their engagement.

Dr. Weir, the acting Commissioner, stated that in his opinion there were objections to the riders. If the word "nationality" were added to the word "race" he would have to refer to the Corporation to define the difference between race and nationality which would prove a most difficult problem as he had found when superintending the census. He thought the names of the employes would define their race and nationality for all practical purposes. As to the statement regarding education the Corporation, as business men, should know that there was another qualification besides education, and that was experience so that if they had a column showing the education of their servants they should also have a column setting forth the knowledge of their duties.

Mr. Kirkham pointed out that lists of the kind referred to in Captain Walshe's motion had been in use in the Educational Department for a considerable number of years and they were found to be exceedingly useful. He asked the Corporation not to connect the proposal with the discussion which took place a short time ago, and which appeared to have left some unpleasant memories behind it, but to pass it on its merits. Amongst other advantages which would result from such a list would be to provide that the various communities of the City should each have a fair share of the Municipal service. (Applause.) He objected to the Educational qualifications of the employes being stated, because it had already been laid down that persons were not to be engaged unless they were eligible for Government Service, which was quite a sufficient guarantee of their fitness to be employed. He also objected to the names of persons who had recommended employes being stated as it would lead to invidious enquiries which would be altogether out of place in a official list.

Mr. Balchandra said as there seemed to be some difficulty connected with the mention of the word "nationality," he would substitute the word "caste" for it.

The substitution was accepted by Captain Walshe.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee moved as an amendment that the column relating to education and the word "caste" also should be omitted and that the word race in the original proposition should be allowed to stand.

Captain Walshe, in reply, said he quite agreed with the amendment proposed by Mr. Kabrajee. He had simply accepted the riders for the sake of harmony but he certainly preferred his motion as it originally stood, and therefore he should vote for Mr. Kabrajee's amendment, which left matters as they were in the first instance. Personally, he should be very glad to have the names stated of persons who had recommended employes, but he did not make the proposal in his original motion as he thought it would have been imperilled by his doing so. Mr. Wacha had so to speak had fallen into the trap of proposing it and he (Captain Walshe) was quite satisfied. (Laughter.)

The President then put Mr. Kabrajee's amendment to the meeting, and it was rejected, 15 votes being given for and 16 against it. Mr. Wacha's amendment was next put and lost, 4 votes only being given for and 25 against it. The original motion, with the addition of the column as to the educational qualifications of employes and the word "caste," was then carried.

THE FRERE ROAD OVERBRIDGE QUESTION.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether it was decided to refer to the Acting Commissioner for report a letter from the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding the construction of an overbridge at Frere Road, stating that it was doubtful whether a bridge, 40 feet wide, presumably without footpaths, would prove sufficient to accommodate the very heavy traffic at the Frere Road Crossing.

THE BORI BUNDER BOGIE.

In the absence of Mr. G. W. Roughton, Dr. Thomas Blaney proposed the following motion :—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested not to proceed further with the erection of the building which, it is understood, is contemplated to be built in the roadway, near the Victoria Terminus for the purposes of a public convenience ; inasmuch as if such building be erected, it will greatly mar the best view of the Victoria Terminus and the new Municipal Hall, which can now be obtained and will, moreover, be placed in an unnecessarily prominent situation." In the course of his remarks, Dr. Blaney said when he first saw the bamboo frame-work, erected near the Bori Bunder station, he asked some passers-by what it meant, and was told that the Municipality had purchased some lions and that it was proposed to erect a cage for them on the site, around which the bamboo fence had been placed. (Laughter.) He also asked if it was a Municipal or private speculation and was informed that it was a joint stock arrangement between the Municipality and the owners of the lions. (Renewed laughter.) But it subsequently turned out that it was the possible site for the erection of a public convenience, and he was very greatly surprised to hear it. He did not, however, think there was any member of the Corporation who would be so absurd in his views as to say that such a structure should be erected between two such magnificent buildings as the Bori Bunder station, and the new Municipal Hall. He therefore proposed the motion of which Mr. Roughton had given notice.

Mr. Wacha seconded the proposition.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks pointed out that such places as that referred to in the motion existed under-ground in many of the principal parts of London, and he did not see anything extraordinary in them being established in such a manner.

Mr. Kirkham said it would be a most objectionable site for such a purpose, and if people came to Bombay and asked to be shown the "lions" of the city it would not redound to the credit of the Corporation if the structure in question was pointed out as one of them. (Laughter.) He supported the motion.

The Acting Commissioner said if the Commissioner had resolved to build a public convenience on the site at Bori Bunder he would have built it by now. As a matter of fact the Commissioner had never decided to build it there. The Commissioner had been considering the question most carefully and one of the last proposals he had under consideration when he left for Europe was one of the nature alluded to by Dr. Banks. There had been all sorts of panics in Bombay ; there had been a panic of tin cans and now a panic had been caused by four bamboo posts, but the latter was quite groundless, for the Commissioner had not yet resolved on anything.

Dr. Blaney's motion was then carried, and the Corporation adjourned till Monday,

AN IMPROVED RAILWAY CHAIR.

Mr. Tom Sayers, of the Temple Bar Hotel, Bombay, has just perfected and patented a new railway chair, which promises to be an important improvement to railway permanent ways. The patent is described in the *Mining Journal* as follows :—The object of the invention is to provide a cheap and simple form of chair by means of which the permanent way of a railway can be easily and quickly taken up and renewed when required. The chair is formed with a longitudinal groove extending throughout its length. This groove is shaped so as to correspond with the cross-section of the web and foot of the rail used. The chair is provided with a flange on each side and is fixed to the sleeper by means of bolts or otherwise. The abutting ends of the two rails are fixed lengthwise into the chair and are secured by means of a wedge key. When it is desired to renew a rail on the line, the bolts are unscrewed, and the two chairs are slid along the adjoining line. The worn rail is then lifted out of position, the new rail is laid down and the chair at each end is pushed back into its normal position. The invention is now receiving the careful attention of several railway companies and will be put to a practical test. One feature of the patent that will commend itself at once to the lay mind, is the fact that if Mr. Sayers' chair is adopted it will almost entirely do away with the objectional 'clack' and jolt which is now inseparable from a railway journey. The present system of coupling lines is by means of a couple of fish-plates, and when the weight of a train is on the joint it gives to a considerable extent and causes not only a great noise, but also reduces considerably the life of an engine and other rolling-stock.

MAHALUXMEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the mill premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvie, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors submitted the following report :—

Your directors have the pleasure in laying before you their eleventh annual report on the working of the Mahalakshmi Mills for the year ending 30th June, 1891, together with the usual statement of profit and loss account and balance-sheet, duly audited. It will be perceived that the profits of the year amounted to Rs. 47,898-13-9, out of which your directors have written off Rs. 11,974-11-6 for depreciation of machinery account, leaving Rs. 35,924-2-3 for deduction from the loss of last year. During the year under report, your directors have had under consideration the subject of renewing the greater part of your machinery, and thereby improving the earning capacity of your mill ; and after consulting experts in the matter, negotiations were opened with the different machinists at home, and your directors are now glad to report that they have settled with Messrs. Asalees & Co., Ld., for the necessary preparatory machinery and mules. This, your directors hope, will meet with your approval. The mill buildings and machinery, together with the cotton, yarns, and stores, have been insured for Rs. 6,82,000. The directors retiring by rotation, in accordance with clause 87 of the articles of association, are Messrs. Lilladhur Jairam Naronjee and Dharamsey Morarjee Gooculdas, but they are eligible for re-election. In conclusion your directors would recommend to you the appointment as usual of two auditors for the ensuing year, their remuneration being fixed at the same time. The report and the audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed, Messrs. Lilladhur Jairam Naronjee and Dharumsey Morarjee Goculdas, the retiring directors, were re-elected. Messrs. Balkishan Gangadas and Jewraj Madhowjee were appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each, for the entire year, whether the accounts be audited half-yearly or yearly. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

Mr. A. Shewan, C.S., Administrator, Rajpipla State, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. M. de Sa, late Administrador of Salsette, suspended by the Governor-General of Goa, has been re-instated by order of the Lisbon Ministry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s. s. Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's s. s. Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain S Bason, will sail to-day for China, via Colombo, Singapore, and Penang, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s. s. Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain P Harris, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mr. Betts Chapman, Mr T Uphill and child, Miss McArthur, Mr and Mrs J B Tothill and Mr C R McMillan. For Melbourne—Miss Tomkins and Mr R Sone. For King George's Sound—Revd J Moulsou. For Hongkong—Mr and Mrs H Kingsturdee. For Penang—Mr Robertson. For Colombo—Miss Armitage, Mr Playfair, Mr and Mrs Byrne, Master Brunton, Mr and Mrs D J Guzder, and infant, and Mr and Mrs C S Wilson. For different ports—three deck,

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Congo	1891	Rogers	A	F Muir & Co
„ Clan Fraser	1330	Hinders	B	F Muir & Co
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	D	E Bates & Co
„ Saburmati	523	Keysar	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Drachenfels	1459	Tegge	N	Glade & Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes & Co
„ Kt. Templar	2201	Pain	Q	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Noera	Shepherd & Co.
„ Bheema	Do.
„ Krishna	Do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Bisagno	1497	Bocarini	2	F Bozzoni
„ D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bazzoni.
„ Pekin	2135	Harris	4	P & O S N Co
„ Oriental	4711	Stewart	6	P. & O S N Co.
„ Lombardy	[illegible]	Cole	7	P & O S N Co
„ Khiva	[illegible]	Shumacker	8	P & O S N Co.
„ Chilka	[illegible]	Wilson	9	B I S N Co
„ Werneth Hall	[illegible]	Buck	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Khandalla (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Ruthenia (s) Idar (s)	Billingo Hughes	Antwerp. Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pekin, Harris, for China, &c.
„ Bombay, Bason, China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31	L. Castle sp	Crowest	Liverpool, July 4.
	Nowshera s	Smith	Rangoon, Oct 28.
	Pentakota s	Gavin	Bombay, Oct 21.
	City of Canterbury s	Whish	Liverpool, Sept 29.
Nov. 1	Loch Lomond s	Stephens	Aden, Oct 16.
	Thisbe s	Lussick	Trieste, Sept 15.
	Legislator s	Jackson	Liverpool, Oct 2.
	Highfield s	Casson	Cuddalore, Oct 27.
	City of Philadelphia ship	Winn	Liverpool, July 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31.—Steamer Waroonga.
Nov. 1.—Steamers Huzara, Palamcotta and Abana.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2	Goalpara s	Bombay.
	Wardha s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2	Congella s	Calcutta.
	Baria s	Calcutta.
	Clan Buchanan s	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Netherby Hall s—49 cases stout and ale, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—1 cases provisions, &c. Treacher and Co; 31 packages provisions, &c., Philips and Co; 1 package medicine, Thomson and Taylor.

Pekin s—26 packages provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; 15 cases musical instruments, &c, S Rose and Co; 1 case books, D B Tarapoorvala, Sons and Co; 4 cases books, &c, Thacker and Co; 2 cases books, Bombay Tract and Book Society.

Deepdale s—53 cases medicine, Phillips and Co; 21 cases cheese, D Cowasjee.

Dago s—15 packages medicine, Treacher and Co; 4 cases medicine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 65 packages oilmanstores, &c, H V H Jackeria.

FROM HULL.

Douro s—26 bales printing paper, A H Mahomedally.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Congo s—575 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—250 boxes candles, A Shaik Adum ; 60 cases glassware, Rahim Cassum ; 250 boxes candles, S Heptoola ; 323 packages earthenware and 68 packages glassware, E Peermahomed ; 21 cases glassware, M Ebram ; 83 cases glassware, M Currumsey ; 40 cases glassware, M Ayoob.

Deepdale s—20 cases color, C Rajbhoy and Co; 8 packages toys, B M Punthuckey.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—125 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee ; 20 cases brandy, M S Kotrak.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—50 cases wine, Glade and Co; 50 cases matches, A Shaik Adum ; 50 cases bottling wire, H A K H Tyeb ; 23 packages lamps, J Runmull ; 7 cases lamps, R Ditmar.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—3 cases watches, Droz and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—201 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co ; 80 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand ; 6,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—27 bales skins, S Moloobhoy and Co ; 4 bales skins, H A C Abdoola ; 75 cwts gum, Mollidina Lalljee ; 9 cwts peacock feathers and 7½ cwts fishmaws, D Mowjee ; 51 bales skins, and hides, E Gangajee and Co ; 16 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 20 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, E Passia and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 9 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 10 cwts peacock feathers, B Esmall.

FOR HULL.

Kt Templar s—10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat and 4,032 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Congo s—2,140 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

LaSeyne s—300 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar s—400 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6 cwts mowraflowers, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—1,999½ cwts gingelly seed, A Blaschek and Co ; 1,999½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 12 cwts copra, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, The Union S and W Co ; 50 bales twist, The China Mills ; 274 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 138 cwts wheat and 35 cwts raisins, A Hossen Cumroodin and Co ; 25 cwts khismis, M M Essabhoy ; 250 cwts onions, Allana Moosa ; 16 cwts raisins, H Goculdas ; 22 cwts selarus, J Tejpal ; 18 cwts selarus, 3 cwts peacock feathers and 14 cwts jurdaloo, Yue Lun Ching.

Bombay s—11 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

Pekin s—6 chests opium, K Hurmookrai ; 4 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 4 chests opium, T Sitaram ; 11 chests opium, P F Talati ; 13 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 20 chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 2 chests opium, J Bugudia ; 78 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 7 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 9½ chests opium, S Budrinarain ; 30 chests opium N J Abraham ; 4 chests opium, J Jesraj ; 50 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 13 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 13 chests opium, F M Chinai ; 7 chests opium T Luchimanarain.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—11 chests opium, Khaitsidass Harmookhrai ; 96 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 45 chests opium, E I Abraham ; 101½ chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 47 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 71 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 13 chests opium, B Bulchand ; 16 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 42 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium, Sorabji N Talati and Co ; 4 chests opium, Ram Naron Buldewdass ; 1½ chests opium, Joharmull Moolchund ; 12½ chests opium, Tarachund Luxminaron ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 37½ chests opium, Ebram Noordeen and Co ; 14 chests opium, Khetsidass Hurmookrai.

Bisagno s—75 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 50 bales twist, The China Mills ; 55 bales twist, The Union Mills.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—10 bales twist, The Alliance M Co.

FOR CACUTTA.

Camarta s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Some occupations tend to the development of certain diseases, and those who toil as miners are peculiarly liable to rheumatism, lumbago, and other allied complaints. In the goldfields and copper mines Holloway's remedies have been largely patronized by the workers to their very great advantage, and they can be confidently recommended as invaluable remedies for inward congestions, spasms and cramps in the bowels, and all those conditions of the lungs and liver to which those who work underground or in impure atmospheres are so peculiarly liable. For cuts, bruises, sprains and stiffened joints, the action of Holloway's Ointment is eminently healing and soothing, and a supply should always be at hand in case of need.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAMBEKAR, NIZAM, AND NAGDEVI STREETS.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 193 of 1891, and by virtue of the Consent Decree made on the 9th day of October, 1891, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the following days and hours, sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

LOT No. 5—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Nizam Street, assessed by the Municipality under street No. 77, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2658 and new No. 9869, admeasuring 1765·9 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Ghogari Alli Mistry, on or towards the west by the property of No or Mahomed Tar Mahomed, on or towards the south by the Nizam Street, and on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WALERS, WALERS, WALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES

Imported by Messrs. Warren Tulloch and Co. from Australia, on Saturday, the 14th November, 1891.

AT 3-30 p. m.

At Kennedy sea face, behind the B. B. and C. I. Railway Churney Road Station.

30 horses will be sold by Public Auction to the HIGHEST BIDDER by Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

A RARE CHANCE to secure first-class horse at a cheap rate.

Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

Particulars of the horses will be given hereafter.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong tonga suitable for district work.
1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coach box.
1 strong four-seated barouche in very good order.
1 Second-hand strong mail-phaeton, convertible into a waggonnette.
1 chesnut arab, 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay arab pony, 13-2, 7 years old, quiet in saddle.
By order of the Presidency Post Master—
1 light iron grey Persian horse.
1 grey Persian horse.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are intructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Row, Fort, below Sir Dinsha Maneckjee Petit Baronet's office, a large collection of fancy goods, consisting of very rich plain and Bohemian glassware and flower vases, centre pieces, a large collection of ganjee shirts, baby's ready-made clothes, ladies' shawls, silk hand gloves, stockings, socks, neckties, earthen toys, shades, gloves, lamps, accordeons, concertinas, flutes, fiddle, banjoe, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above is on view.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14, Brighton House, Mazagon, opposite the Hamilton Hotel, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of MARK WADIA, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN GREY AND WHITE PIECE-GOODS, &c.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 320 of 1891 (J. E. Sassoon and others vs. Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 8 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at English Bazaar Street, near Jackaria Musjid, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed, consisting of socks, woollen shawls, drills, handkerchives, neckties, napkins, Turkish towels, morocco leather, nainsooks, cashmere, merino, woolen checks, coating and trousers cloth, woollen shirts, &c., &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the [illegible]th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parli Hill [illegible], Bandora, the very valuable and handsome black and [illegible] teakwood, French-made Japan and walnutwood household furniture, best electro plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese passes, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English built dog-cart, Madras canematting, &c., the property of C. PERNET, Esqr, French Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 6, 1891.

THE "ROAMER" TRICYCLE.
THE "PREMIER."
Are the Latest Designs in Tricyles.
EASY TO RIDE,
EASY TO STEER,
EASY TO LEARN,
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE.
EASY IN LOCOMOTION,
EASY IN ACCELERATION,
YIELDING TO SWIFTNESS,
SILENT IN PROGRESS
Guarranteed best Material and Workmanship.
Prices on Application.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from
Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay;
KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

NOW READY—6th Edition.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
494, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON W C., ENGLAND.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times: without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address 'William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross' engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs [illegible] high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, outside the Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 4 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Habibkhan Vullud Esmulkhan Pathan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of November, 1887, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Fazendaree ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the subdistrict of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 63 and now under ward No. 3616, and street No. 20 to 24, which said land contains by admeasurement 17593 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Hassumkhan Ladkhan, on the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim Oosman, on the east by Peerkhan Ladkhan Lane, and on the south by the house of Ragoba Sootar, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said, Hubibkhan Vallud Osmalkhan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, near Kali Chowky, the valuable and handsome French-polished, black wood, and teak wood, house-hold furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, etc., the property of R SHUTT, Esq.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View," Wodehouse Bridge Road, Colaba, in the compound of the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate sympathetic square pianoforte, by S. Rose & Co., with insolators, rich table ornaments, fancy curtains, pictures, English carpets, No. 78 large size K. O. Rippengill's patent cooking stove with utensils, one rifle, 450 express, by Alexander Henry, in case with fittings, one D.-B. C.-F. gun in case, 18 carat gold quarter repeater and half hunter watches with chain, fish aquarium with gold fish, English-made refugerator, &c., the property of A. G. Crisp, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

One light handsome dog-cart with a strong bay Arab horse (broken to saddle and harness) and set of harness.

SALE OF HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A consignment of Holzapfel's patent soaptone composition paint in ¼, ½, and 1 gallon and ½lb. tins.

Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey-white and coloured piece-goods and the following—

A Spanish mahogany camera, 10 by 8, brass bound throughout, long extension reversible frame, swing back, Russia leather bellows, body, and all the latest improvements, an ashwood tripod, strong and rigid, two double dark slides, all in excellent condition.

A Voigtlander's Rapid Euryscope lens for the above, with a set of stops. Has never been used.

A magazine detective camera, by Samuels, takes sharp negatives, quarter-plate size, used a few times.

A second hand gentleman's saddle, by a London maker.
2 cases dry-plates.
15 " stone bottles ink of different sizes.
1 double barrel gun and one single barrel rifle.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Light second-hand victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong and light mail-phaeton and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 234 OF 1890.
EWART LATHAM and Co. ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHEWSHANKER GOPALLJEE......Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December, 1890, and on the 12th day of February, 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, by order of the plaintiffs abovenamed, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 14th day of November, 1891, at 4 p. m., if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate and being in D ward at Chekulwadi, on the south side of the Foras Road, otherwise called the Grant Road, and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 436, new number 13916, old survey No. 158, and new survey No. 1-7041, and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the south by the land of Mucoond Gujar Sett and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and CO.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VARIETY OF FANCY TOYS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s establishment, an immense variety of fancy toys, consisting of dolls, engines, boats, furniture sets, balloons, concertinas, tool chests, trams, tea and coffee sets, windmills, coloured glass lanterns, dressed figures, bassenetts, perambulators, watches, clocks, musical and mechanical dolls, &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Bombay, November 6, 1891. CRAWFORD & CO.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

A FURTHER drop of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Silver in London yesterday, at 43⅞d.; and in New York, the metal was down half a cent at 94⅞, with demand Exchange on London a quarter cent higher, at 4·84 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 763,000 ounces at 94·87 to 95 cents. Rupee Securities in London, following the governing metal, were ½ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per Cents, at £73⅛ and £73¼, respectively. Consols were unchanged at 95⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan at 106⅝; but the market rates of discount were reduced to Monday's level of 3¼ per cent., all round. About £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for South America. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 94⅞; Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·21.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council Remittances yesterday 23½ lakhs of Bills, out of the 25 lakhs offered, were placed at 1s. 4⅞d., Calcutta taking under 9½ lakhs, Bombay under 3½ lakhs, and Madras 10½ lakhs; 1½ lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta having also been taken at 1s. 4 25-32d. The rate obtained for the Bills is thus 3-16d. below the price fetched on the previous Wednesday. It is announced that 30 lakhs will be offered next week. The Exchange Banks further put down their buying rate on London at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 4 9-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round last evening, but with Arrivals steady, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 700 East Indian. The price of spot Mid.-Uplands remained at 4⅝, and all other ready and arrival rates were unaltered. The day's Imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged at 8 5-16 cents; but Futures, for February, were 6 points higher, at 8·44 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 110,000 bales; and the figures for the new crop now compare as follows with those of the previous two years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's and Wednesday's Receipts.	110,000	94,000	110,000
Four days' do. ...	244,000	204,000	210,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,379,000	2,284,000	2,124,000

Here, the Cotton market has remained dull in tone, though without movement in prices. The day's purchases of ready stuff have been confined to 200 bales of Karanja Ginned, taken by the Mills, at Rs. 170. Exporters have been quite out of the market; but they have contracted for 400 bales of Bengal of the new crop for January delivery, at Rs. 160; and 200 Julgaum, for the same delivery, at Rs. 172 per candy.

This morning's telegraphic advices from the Cotton-growing districts are virtually a repetition of those which came to hand at the beginning of the week, and confirm the favourable reports of the progress of the crop then given, the only additional item of news being that in the Barsee district of the Oomra circle, where the plants showed bolls rapidly ripening, they were suffering from cold winds, and caterpillars were doing damage in some places. At Broach, the plants were flourishing, and could scarcely look better.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone, with a moderate export demand; but prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers.

LINSEED is unchanged in value; but *Rapeseed* is one anna per cwt. lower, the market being steady at the decline. We quote this evening:—

Linseed....................	Rs. 7-0-0 to	Rs. 7-2-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	" 7-11-0 to	" 7-12-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-6-0		
Do. Red do.	" 6-9-0 to	" 6-13-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..........................	1,417	bales.
Wheat..........................	38,902	cwts.
Linseed..........................	3,204	"
Rapeseed..........................	7,798	"
Gingelly..........................	1,094	"
Poppyseed..........................	1,488	"
Castorseed..........................	1,116	"

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing. Business has been done for Liverpool, for November shipment, at 23s. 6d.; for December, at 23s.; and for January, at 22s. 6d. per ton; also for Continental ports, for January shipment, at 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, continuing to follow the downward movement of Silver in London and New York, has declined 1-16d. from yesterday's quotations, though the feeling has been steady, say 1s. 4 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits ready, and for the month, 1s. 5d. for January delivery, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for April-May. Bank Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 4⅞d. for January transfer, and 1s. 4 25-32d. for February-March, closing ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	...	1s. 4 11-16d. to 23-32d.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 11-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 4 13-16d.
Credits 3 do.	...	1s. 4 15-16d.
Francs 3 do.	...	1·78¼d.

per rupee.

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 4th Nov., 1891	Rs. 23,10,000
Silver received during the week	" 3,000
	Rs. 23,13,000
New Coin paid during the week	" 3,01,000
	Rs. 20,12,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	" 29,000
	Rs. 20,41,000
Last week............	" 23,41,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at about yesterday's final rates, 106 having been quoted for Fours for cash, 105⅞ for this month's Settlement, and 105⅞ for the December account; but, rallying towards the close, the cash rate became firm at 106 3-16 and others on proportion, 4½ per cents being called 105⅞, nominal.

SHARES have been neglected to-day on all lines, and our quotations, with hardly an exception, are unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera........................	3⅞

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 4 9-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes..........	94⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅛
4½ per cent. "	73¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106⅝
Bar Silver	43⅞

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 4.

10 p.m. – – – – – – – – – –	77·9

THURSDAY, Nov. 5.

8 a.m. – – – – – – – – – –	76·4
10 a.m. – – – – – – – – – –	81·3
2 p.m. – – – – – – – – – –	85·4
4 p.m. – – – – – – – – – –	86·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

THORNE—EVERARD—November 3, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, by the Rev. G. Everard, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Dover, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Roberts, M. A., C. M. S., Bombay, Gertrude, Emma Everard, to the Rev. C. W. Thorne, C. M. S., Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BRAMALL—HOPKINS—October 31, at St Thomas' Church, Howrah, by the Rev J M Macdonald, Chaplain, G A Bramall, District Traffic Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Tundla, to Ada, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Hopkins, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

BROWNING—October 26, at Chakrata, Juliet, the darling child of Thos and Georgina Browning, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 25 days.

MARSHALL—October 26, at Meerut, Charlotte Sophia, the dearly loved wife of Robert Allan Marshall, of Lucknow.

PRANCE—October 5, at Shwebo, of paralysis and congestion of the brain, Hugh C Prance, District Superintendent of Police, Shwebo District, aged 28 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

THE latest—yet not the newest—contribution to the discussion of the Eurasian question is a proposal for the formation of regiments composed of members of that community. The proposal comes from Madras, and it owes its origin—or rather its rehabilitation—to Mr. Rowlandson, a public-spirited and disinterested resident in that city, who has taken the place of the late Mr. D. S. White as President of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association. Any scheme which aims at opening a wider career to the members of that community claims respectful notice, and a solid service would be done if means could be found for reducing the damaging competition for employment in clerical and similar service which is maintained amongst them. There is at least one postulate in the enquiry upon which it would be a waste of time to dwell. The need for finding an alternative career for young men who have scarcely any choice between subordinate appointments in official and commercial service and something approaching penury is to be taken for granted. Whether the alternative is to be found in the army is not so self-evident, though there is much to invite favourable consideration of the idea. The loyalty of this class may be assumed, and no consideration on that point need trouble us. They have the further recommendation of being an educated and intelligent class, qualities which have a recognized value in the personnel of an army, in which none of the rank-and-file of the native regiments could touch them, and in which soldiers in European regiments in India would have little, if any, advantage over them. If discipline and good conduct are correlatives of intelligence and education—as they usually, but not invariably, are—this should count for much in favour of the Eurasian recruit. There would then remain the question of physique. This would of course need to be determined relatively, and it would be viewed differently in different presidencies. If the Eurasian were put physically in comparison with the fighting races—with Punjabis, and Pathans, and Biluchis—we are afraid that the verdict would go against him. But the standard varies with the locality, and as this particular scheme has originated in Madras, the standard of comparison would naturally, in the first instance, be found in that Presidency. How, then, would the average Madras Eurasian available for military service compare with the Telugu or Tamil who figures so largely in the muster roll of the Madras Army? A recent essayist on the recruiting of the native armies, in discussing the composition of that of Madras, says that the Eurasians serve there only as buglers, trumpeters, or bandsmen; that there are only four hundred of them, and that their increased employment is neither feasible nor desirable. This is a summary dismissal of a subject that was at least open to discussion. We should think the Madras Eurasian a singularly "negligeable quantity" if there were no room for him in an army which welcomes Telingas, and with whom docility has with suggestive frequency been reckoned amongst the chief military virtues.

A fair hearing is the least that the promoters of the movement have a right to expect, and so far as we can see they are getting it. Mr. Rowlandson, who writes by no means like a visionary, says that the criticism it has met with has not been of a discouraging nature. Not a few prominent men, of whom it may possibly be said that they wish well to the Eurasians, but have less thought for the interests of the army, have spoken approvingly of it; and there seems to be a general desire that all prominence shall be given to whatever is to be said in its favour. So far as we understand, the *modus operandi* is for the present to get together as many names as are available of men suitable for military service, so that Mr. Rowlandson and his friends may be able to go to Government with the materials, so to speak, in their hands, which they will be able to put at disposal. If a nominal muster roll, with particulars as to antecedents, height, and chest measurement, can be presented, so much the better. Government will then know what it is that is being offered them, and will be the better able to judge what use can be made of it. There are Eurasians and Eurasians, but we believe that if Government were to lay down any reasonable standard of acceptability as regards physique, it would not be difficult to raise at least one regiment from each Presidency, which would be a desirable addition to the army. There is no question of a lowering of the standard, such as the scarcity of recruits has in recent years forced upon the Horse Guards at home. The Government are not asking the Eurasians to serve, but the Eurasians are asking the Government to be allowed to serve, and it is for the Government, therefore, to lay down any reasonable standard of physical qualification that they may think necessary. Hence, there is no need to give a prominent place in the discussion to the under-sized or weak youth, whose descent, as Mr. Rowlandson delicately puts it, shows him to be "fit rather for a bandsman in a native regiment than for a private in one of the new corps." Our volunteer regiments exhibit in abundance both the class who will be suitable for enrolment and those who would be unsuitable. There are men in them who, to borrow Mr. Rowlandson's illustration, would be anything but an acquisition, even to a band in a native regiment. There are others who, as may be seen on any parade day, or at volunteer athletic gatherings, would, from the point of view of physique, be desirable recruits for a British Regiment. If the Madras Committee know where to find a thousand men of this stamp they will have a good case to lay before Government. Apparently they are alive to the predominance of the qualitative over the quantitative element in a matter of this kind. No "coat and trousers Eurasians" are asked for, and we gather from Mr. Rowlandson's lettef that the English loafer, who is on the streets o Bombay or Madras only because he cannot be on those of London or Liverpool, is to be severely discouraged.

Authority is at present silent on the subject: but if all that the late Sir Charles Macgregor wrote upon the utilization of various elements in the population for the defence of India were brought to light it would be seen that he included the Eurasians amongst the available sources of supply. The records of the Company's army certainly present no discouragement to the project. If Mr. Rowlandson's lists are what we take them to be they should include a good deal of material similar to that which entered into the composition of the Madras Fusiliers, whom Neill took to Cawnpore. But that remains to be seen. All that need be insisted upon now is that if the movement is not to fail *in limine* quality must be the first consideration, and numbers the second. That there are difficulties in the way must be admitted. The Eurasian soldier will not live upon the sepoy's pay or in the sepoy's way, and he will not be asked to do so. Relatively to the Native Army he will be an expensive soldier; relatively to the British Army he will not be conspicuously cheap. But from the point of view of cost there are points in his favour. Assuming that a Eurasian Regiment is paid at the same rate as a British Regiment on Indian service, Government would still be saved the cost of bringing him to the country and taking him home—a cost which is made the heavier by the large mortality amongst young soldiers, who are so many subjects of experiment with the Indian climate. From the climatic point of view the Eurasian soldier would not be an experiment. If he is worth enrolling at all he is worth the pay of the British soldier, and nothing less than that, we imagine, would be offered him by Government if they were to make up their minds to the general principle of finding room in the army fo. Eurasians. One difficulty evidently weighs on Mr. Rowlandson's mind. Who is to take such a force in hand, and who would apply himself to the task with the sympathy that such a new departure, in this generation at all events, would demand? "The Staff Corps Officer, taken at random, would want to treat the men as sepoys, and the British cavalry or infantry officer would place them on the level of the privates of those arms." The first part of the proposition we can understand; the second we do not. If the Eurasian recruit could be sure of the same kind of treatment that is meted out to the Englishman who enters the ranks of a regiment at home he would have nothing to complain of. He would only have a grievance if he were treated worse, and it is possible that conventional prejudices might place a barrier between the officers of a Eurasian Regiment and their men which would militate against the success of the scheme. At the same time it would be impolitic to raise expectations that the etiquette of "H. M. S. Pinafore" would be observed, and that Admiral Porter's way would be *de rigueur* in "the Wenlock Fusiliers."

THE elections for state officers in some of the American States which took place on Tuesday had been anticipated with interest, as they would foreshadow the chances of the Presidential election next year. The Republicans, on the whole, have most reason to be satisfied with the result. It is true they have not captured New York. Governor Hill has apparently been re-elected for the Empire City, and thus the Democrats have been saved from, at all events, the certainty of defeat in the election for the Presidency. With New York in their possession the Democrats may possibly win in the Presidential Elections; if the Republicans capture the State next year, and get the nomination of the Presidential electors into their hands, there will be no chance of Mr. Cleveland's second election to the Presidency. With New York still in their keeping they are not debarred from hoping that next year they may nominate a successor to President Harrison; but the outlook is doubtful. The "pivot state" in the present elections, however, is Ohio, and there the Democrats have lost the ground that they gained at the Federal elections last November. Mr. McKinley was then the most conspicuous victim to popular resentment at the Tariff which bears his name, and enthusiastic Free Traders like Mr. Goldwin Smith read in his defeat the death-knell of Protectionism. Time has been rapid in bringing its revenge. Mr McKinley was on Tuesday elected Governor of Ohio, beating Governor Campbell, the Democrat, who sought election. As Ohio stands third on the list of States in respect of voting power, nominating twenty-three members of the Electoral College which chooses the President, this signal victory of the Republicans brightens their prospects for the greater victory next year, and will cause great searchings of heart amongst the Democrats. The latter, it is clear, owe their defeat in great part to the indiscreet eagerness with which they have taken up extreme silver views. Undoubtedly there has been a strong revulsion, even in the Democratic ranks, against the silver party. Mr. Cleveland himself, with a sense of the responsibility that attaches to a statesman who has been in office once and hopes to be so again, has severely discouraged the vagaries of some of his partizans upon this question. In the Ohio contest the Democratic candidate kept silver in the background, but that did not prevent Mr. McKinley taking full advantage of whatever discredit the Democrats have lately placed themselves under by dabbling with free coinage heresies. It is highly probable that, between now and the Presidential election next November, the Democrats will repent themselves of their indiscretions in this matter, and that they will leave free coinage and some attendant crotchets to the Farmers' Alliance, giving a front place in their platform to tariff reduction and civil service reform. But it should be noted that the fullest prominence was given in the Ohio contest to tariff questions, and that Mr. McKinley's success was at least as much the victory of a high tariff policy as the success of his opponent last year was the victory of moderate tariffs. His followers wore badges of American tin, which they paraded as tokens of what American industry could do with a McKinley tariff protecting it against the cheap labour of Europe.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, with that paternal solicitude for the welfare of his men by which all general officers are supposed to be actuated, has caused to be circulated two tables of simple rules for the preservation of health during the hot weather in the plains. One is for the use of single soldiers; the other for married soldiers and their families. They are not an army medical edition of "Don't," and though the cynical, who laughed when Madras proposed to employ chiropodists, may characterise these rules as a grand-motherly guide to health, and ask why there are no thrilling testimonials to their efficacy, after the manner of St. Jacob's Oil or Mother Seigel's Syrup, it will not in the least detract from their value. It is suggested that the rules should be read to soldiers on landing, and also be hung up in each barrack-room and regimental institute. The wonder is that a beneficent government has not provided for their distribution, under official endorsement, to every European who lands on the Apollo Bunder, at Keamari, Calcutta, or Madras. Their strict observance would not only reduce the death-rate, but bring the positions of medical officers so nearly to sinecures that Parliament would be petitioned to allot them combatant duties as well as combatant ranks to prevent them suffering from the *ennui* to which all men are liable in these latitudes. The errors of diet, of intemperance, and the necessity for early rising and exercise are dilated upon; evil habits are condemned, and the chief causes of disease pointed out. Amateur-doctoring—self-physicking it is termed—is decried, almost as one of the deadly sins. Four cases have been known to occur within a few weeks in one regiment in which grave results occurred owing to men not reporting themselves sick in time. This is not, we believe, a common occurrence however, for it is quite an old soldier's plan to "go sick" when any disagreeable fatigue duty or parade is in orders. Such used to be the case anyhow but, perhaps, this sort of thing has passed away since short service came into force and there are no longer old soldiers. Sleeping in the open air is recommended, the use of the sun-umbrellas by soldiers' wives and children is urged, and those to whom the suggestions are made are also instructed as to the course which may best be adopted in dealing with a case of heat-apoplexy before the doctor arrives. Many people have a supreme contempt for any recommendation as to what they should eat or drink or wear, and prefer to follow their own course. Moore's valuable work on diseases in India is by some avoided for fear they may mistake symptoms and treat themselves for diseases which have no existence, producing others there was at first no danger of. We would not recommend any man to become his own doctor any more than we would commit the heinous sin of suggesting that any man should become his own lawyer. But we commend to civilians as well as soldiers the study of these simple rules, by the observance of which they may escape quite ninety per cent. of the diseases that flesh in India is heir to.

WE intimated some months since that the Government of Bombay contemplated an extension of the area within which vaccination has been made compulsory in this Presidency. Yesterday's *Government Gazette* contains the Bill which has been drawn up on the subject. At present compulsory vaccination is carried out, under the Acts of 1877 and 1879, respectively, in Bombay City and Karachi, and the Government say, in the statement of objects and reasons for their Bill, that the Acts have worked well, and that ten years' experience is in their favour. The facts which we have lately set forth upon vaccination in Bombay have shown that so far, at all events, as this city is concerned, there is good ground for this statement, and nothing that we have heard in regard to Karachi warrants the belief that compulsory vaccination has been less successfully resorted to there. Government still hold back from proposing the general application of compulsory powers, and compulsion is to be extended to particular districts by notification. In a recent publication by the anti-vaccination party in England an endeavour was made to show that popular feeling in India is hostile to vaccination. After careful and widespread inquiry Government have satisfied themselves that in this Presidency such is not the case. The almost entire discontinuance of coercive processes under the Act, in Bombay, gives strong support to that view.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipality yesterday, Dr. Thomas Blaney was re-appointed a member of the Joint Schools Committee. Dr. Blaney is one of the original members of the Committee, and is its first chairman. Mr. Grattan Geary moved that a committee be appointed to consider the question of transforming the Victoria and Albert Museum into a Trade Museum in answer to an enquiry from Government. It was, however, decided to enquire what were the intentions of Government and the Chamber of Commerce with regard to the matter, before the Corporation took any action. It was decided on the motion of Captain Walshe to compile a list of Municipal servants earning over Rs. 20, showing amount of salary earned, length of service, race, &c. The Municipal Commissioner was requested not to proceed further with the erection of the building which it was understood was contemplated to be built in the roadway near the Victoria Terminus for the purpose of public convenience, inasmuch as such building would mar the view of the Terminus and the New Municipal Hall.

THE Hon. Mr. J. G. Moore, has been permitted to resign H. M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, C.S., has been appointed Commissioner, C.D., and will continue to act as Commissioner in Sind.

MR. J. K. SPENCE, C.S., has been appointed Commissioner, N.D., and will continue to act as Commissioner, first grade.

MR. A. D. CAREY, C.S., has been appointed Commissioner, first grade, and will continue on special duty.

MR. W. W. LOCH, C.S., has been appointed to act as Commissioner, first grade.

MR. G. B. REID, C.S., has been appointed to act as Commissioner, C.D., and Commissioner, second grade, in addition to his own duties.

MR. A. W. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C.S., has been appointed Senior Collector, in room of Mr. Spence, promoted.

MR. C. E. FROST, C.S., has been appointed Junior Collector in room of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, C.S., and to be Collector and District Magistrate, and District Registrar, Ahmedabad, and President of the local Board; instead of Mr. Cooke, Mr. E Gray, C.S., will be First Assistant Collector for Mr. Frost, and Mr. A. Lucas, C.S., will take Mr. Gray's place as Second Assistant Collector.

THE services of Mr. W. T. Morison, Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, as Deputy Commissioner in Burma, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

WE regret to hear that Serjeant Atkinson, of the Bombay Bar, is lying dangerously ill at Mrs. Briggs' Family Hotel, Colaba Causeway.

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, C.S., C.I.E., has been appointed Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay, and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay, *vice* Mr. Spence.

MR. W. F. SINCLAIR, C.S., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate, Thana, and District Registrar, Thana, and President of the Local Board, in room of Mr. Campbell, promoted.

MR. H. R. COOKE, C.S., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate, and District Registrar, Kaira, and President of the Local Board, in room of Mr. Sinclair.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The State elections now taking place indicate, so far as results are known, that the Democrats will prove victorious. Five Republican candidates have been returned in two States. The Republicans have carried Ohio, where Mr. McKinley has been elected Governor, defeating the Democratic free coinage advocate. New York's representatives remain Democratic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The elections in the States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have been carried largely by the Republicans. In New Jersey the Democrats have proved successful.

A PARSEE DEFENDANT IN A BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the action for breach of promise, brought by Miss Gretchen Ward against Mr. Naoroji Motabhoy, the jury awarded the plaintiff £750 damages.

THE WARDENSHIP OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

It is announced that the Marquis of Dufferin has been appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports in succession to the late Mr. W. H. Smith.

FACTION FIGHTS IN IRELAND.

Mr. John Dillon is now visiting Waterford and as a result of his presence there sanguinary faction fights have taken place in which 150 persons were injured.

THE INDIAN COMMAND.

There is no truth in the statement that the Indian Government had suggested that Major General Sir George White should succeed General Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India, but it has been suggested that he should receive a Presidency Command.

PRINCE HENRI OF ORLEANS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Prince Henri of Orleans will start shortly to explore the Upper Mekong.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 4.

In consequence of the prolonged discord between the President of Brazil and the Congress, ending in an attempt by the latter body to repeal the right of the President's veto, Congress has been dissolved, martial law proclaimed, and a Dictatorship restored.

THE FREE COINAGE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The result of the Ohio elections is regarded as removing the question of free silver coinage from active politics. Neither party, it is now expected, will advocate unlimited coinage.

The Democrats attribute their defeat in Ohio to the free coinage plank in their programme.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The Treasury purchased to-day 763,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 94·87 to 95·00.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND AT SRINAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davison also Prince Galetsin, the Russian explorer, with a few Russian followers, arrived at Srinagar late on Tuesday evening, and are awaiting the return of H. E. the Viceroy.

DEATH OF LIEUT. B. M. KEMPSON.

Lieutenant B. M. Kempson, of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, while marching with his Regiment from Nowgong for the Aligarh Camp, was bitten by a krait, and succumbed three days after.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS ON TOUR.

On Monday morning H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major-General Sir James Browne, Quarter-Master General, and Captain Hume, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at Kohat. He inspected the garrison in the afternoon, which in every way was up to Frontier Force form. He dined with Colonel Brownlow and officers of the Kohat Garrison Mess. In the evening on Tuesday the party, accompanied by Brigadier-General Sir William Lockhart, Major Egerton, and the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-General Brackenbury, left by tonga and dog-cart to visit the Samana position. They were very hospitably entertained at breakfast by Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, Commanding the Samana, and officers of his staff at Hangu. A start was made after breakfast for Samana and Mastaon was reached at 12-30. Whilst halting for change of horses his Excellency inspected the garrison under the command of Capt. Rondall, 4th Goorkhas; and Gulestan was the next garrison inspected. The party left with Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, Commanding the post, and Officers stationed there. The troops quartered at Balianun paraded under Major Massy, 19th Bengal Lancers. The return trip to Hangu and Kohat was accomplished by 8-30 p.m.; the total distance covered was about eighty-five miles, thirty-five of which were done on horse-back. The excellent arrangements made and general hospitality everywhere helped this rapid progress. At six o'clock, Wednesday morning, General Brackenbury and Sir James Browne left Kohat for Bannu.

DEATH BY POISONING.

On the night of the 3rd at Rawalpindi a young boy, about fourteen years of age, belonging to a well-to-do family, died suddenly from the effects of poisoning, as arsenic was found near the boy. It is suspected he poisoned himself. The matter is under investigation.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, Nov. 5.

A meeting was convened yesterday in the Municipal dharamsala, under the presidency of Mr. Vittal Govind, pleader. Speeches were delivered sympathizing with the Congress movement. Messrs. Vittal Govind, Chintaman Bapuji, Sakharam Gunesh, Balcrishna Hunooman, Purushram Wamon, and Wamon Vishnoo, pleaders; Keshew Bullal, contractor; Jeewaji Esmailjee, Chuganlal Shaligram, and Ramchundra Buldeo, merchants; Eduljee Cowasjee, landlord, and Dr. D'Gama were unanimously elected delegates for the seventh National Congress at Nagpur.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

H. E. the Governor, who, with Mr. James, Commissioner in Sind, and other gentlemen, visited the Dublin Fusilier Barracks, this morning, was received by Colonel Holmes and the Officers of the Regiment, Colonel Sartorius and Captain Fitzgerald. After distributing the Temperance medals to the men his Excellency was conducted over the Soldiers' Institute. From here he went to the Military Hospital. Afterwards he drove through the city, visiting the New Empress Market, the Grammar School, and St. Patrick's School. After breakfast his Excellency drives to Kimari, where the day will be spent inspecting the harbour works and the Manora breakwater and forts.

PROPOSED VISIT OF LORD WENLOCK TO GANJAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Lord Wenlock has proposed to pay a visit to Ganjam on his way to Calcutta, as reports from that district are unfavourable. Lady Wenlock will go direct to Calcutta.

A GRAIN RIOT.

A grain riot occurred at Kurnool to-day. Thousands of people broke open grain-shops and looted them. Over a hundred of police were present, but were powerless.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY AND ELECTRIC TRACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to your today's article on the above subject. In connection therewith an extract from a letter received by me, by last mail, from Mr. G. A. Kittredge, from Boston, may be of interest to you and the 35,000 passengers who daily travel by our tram-cars. The Boston Tramway is the largest in the world. A large proportion of its lines are now operated by the Thomson-Houston electric system of overhead wires. Mr. Kittredge writes:—

"I wish very much that you could see the electric tramway system here. The principle acted on is that the roads and streets are for the use of the public, and that as the tramways serve the majority of the public every thing must give way to them. They are extending into all the streets broad and narrow. Their horse-cars—for they have I am told still 7,000 horses—travel at a pace which would make you discharge all the drivers, but the crowds they carry make me very jealous. All the tramways of the city and its environs are in the hands of one Company. They are laying new rails everywhere, and as fast as possible putting on their new electric cars. These are like our closed cars only twice as long, seating 18 on a side, and carrying 100 passengers when crowded. In the city they have generally ten to twenty cars going at a snail's pace one after another, the streets are so crowded; but when they get out of the heart of the city they branch out in different directions and then they go at a speed of twenty miles an hour. They have developed an enormous traffic. After they had killed about a dozen people the city authorities cut down their speed and for a few days they *crawled*; then public opinion became boisterous, and the city fathers allowed them to take their former speed."

Your own remarks do not exaggerate the advantages in respect of speed, regularity, and humanity of electric as compared with horse traction. But the fact that not a single important Tramway Company in England has adopted the former system, except on a small experimental scale, is evidence that there are many important difficulties connected with its operation still to be surmounted. Our late colleague, Mr. Pickering Clark, whose "untimely death" you deplore, was conspicuous for those qualities of enterprise, energy, and administrative capacity, which have made his country so celebrated for industrial initiative. But it was certainly not his intention—as you seem to suppose—to move for the introduction of electric traction on our tramway here in the immediate future. Before that important change can be brought about the system itself and perhaps public and Municipal opinion regarding it must be further advanced. If, as you state, it is to be tried in Madras so much the better for Bombay and this Company. We shall profit by their experience. Meantime you need not fear that the consideration of this, to us, interesting subject is "hung-up." Its development and improvement in America is being closely watched. A hopeful factor in the situation is that Mr. Edison is stated to be now devoting himself to perfecting a system which will render electricity applied to street traffic as great a success commercially as he has rendered it when applied to street lighting. The system of tramway traction by storage batteries is very much more expensive than by horses, while that by overhead wires is at present unpopular except in America and Italy. Mr. Edison's system differs from both, and it is hoped will prove an advance upon them. I think, therefore, that in this matter there can be no question that this Company is wise to adopt as its policy the old Italian proverb "*chi va piano va sano*."—Yours, &c.,

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. F. SARGENT, Medical Officer, 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, Satara, has been appointed to Act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, in addition to his own duties.

MR. W. DODERET, C.S., First Assistant Collector, Sholapur, has been granted furlough for two years.

MAJOR H. D. OLIVIER, R.E., has been promoted to Executive Engineer, second grade, substantive *pro tem*, and has been promoted to be Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 3 was 433, giving a death-rate of 25·88 per annum per thousand as against 19·39 the corresponding period of last year, and 25·82 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 106 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 65, phthisis; 10, measles; 1, lepropy; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 86, affections of the respiratory organs; 9, diarrhœ; 11, dysentery; 24 still-born; 33, old age and debility; 10, accident and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddist or Jain, 27; Brahmin, 15; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 198; Hindu outcaste, 34; Musalman, 109; Parsee, 31; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 9; Eurasian, 1; European, 1. The total number of births was 282 as against 320 the corresponding period of last year, and 332 the average over the past five years.

MR. H. KENNEDY, on his return from leave, will do duty as District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad District, while Mr. C. F. G. Lester will do duty as District Superintendent of Police in Broach District, and Mr. E. F. Green will act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Ahmedabad District.

THE Indigo crop in the North-West Provinces has been too painful a subject of late to be much talked about. Everyone knows how ruinous the eccentricities of the past season must have been to the planter: the early rain which rejoices his heart came not at all; and it is not to be supposed that it can have been much consolation to one sitting with folded hands and watching the ground being baked under the fiery skies through June and July to know that in Behar and Tirhoot the weather was all that could be desired. When the rain did come it was in such floods as made sowing hardly less difficult than if it had held off altogether. It is no surprise then to find that in the official estimate of the crop, just published from Cawnpore, the outcome is put for Benares and Gorakhpur at 55, for Oudh and Rohilkund at 50, and for the Doab at 45 per cent. of a full average yield.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. R.

THIRTEEN KILLED AND THIRTY-FIVE INJURED.

THE most serious accident which has for many years been reported on the G.I.P. Railway occurred yesterday morning, near Nagpur, by which thirteen lives were lost and thirty-five passengers injured. The official telegram which reached Bombay yesterday did not furnish many particulars, but was sufficient to show that the accident was of a most serious character. The train to which the accident occurred was that which left Bombay on Wednesday morning for Nagpur, and conveyed a number of British troops, five of whom, it would appear, were killed, and many injured. The accident is believed to have occurred between the stations of Bori and Kapri, about a dozen miles this side of Nagpur. The train was in all likelihood running down the incline, when a tyre of a wheel of one of the two engines broke, with the natural result that the train was precipitated down the embankment. This, however, is only conjecture, but of the loss of life and extensive injuries, there is unfortunately no doubt. It would seem his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay and staff were in the train, but they escaped injury.

It was at first stated that ten lives had been lost, but on inquiry last night we learned that three of the soldiers had died, increasing the number of deaths to thirteen. Nine of the carriages in all were smashed, and fell over the embankment, so that the wonder is many more were not killed, considering the crowded state of the train. The railway telegraph was cut which accounts for the lateness of the hour at which the news reached Bombay yesterday, the news having to come round by the Government wire; but immediately on the news being received Mr. Keily went off with a staff of men in a special train for the scene of the accident.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

THE General Traffic Manager sends us the following official account:—

Dear Sir,—I regret very much to have to say that the Nagpur passenger train, which left Bombay at 7 30 yesterday morning, the 4th instant, met with a serious accident this morning, about twelve miles from Nagpur, owing to the tyre of a wheel of one of the two engines working the train having broken. I am sorry to have to add that, from the information to hand, the drivers of both the engines, one European and a native fireman, one of the guards, and five British soldiers were killed, and thirty-one British soldiers and four natives were injured.

H. E the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay and Staff were travelling by the train, but it is believed that they escaped injury.—Yours, &c.,

E. KEILY,
for General Traffic Manager.

G. I. P. Ry. Company, General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 5th November, 1891.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 5.

The ordinary passenger train from Bombay was derailed at 6-30 a. m. ten miles from Nagpur, owing to the tyre of a wheel of the engine breaking. The train was being drawn by two engines.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's carriage was upturned, but he was not injured, only shaken.

Two Parsee drivers, a native fireman, one stoker, one European guard (Mr. Bailey), and ten British soldiers were killed and thirty wounded.

Dr. Harris and Medical Assistants rendered prompt assistance at the place of disaster.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

A BILL has been introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council "to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency compulsory." The Bill is in charge of Sir C. B. Pritchard; and the following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

Vaccination of children is at present compulsory only in the city of Bombay and the town of Karachi.

2. The extension of the compulsory system to other areas appears, in view of recent outbreaks of small-pox, and especially of those in Sind, a pressing necessity.

3. The voluntary system is ineffectual, but careful and widespread enquiry has shown that its failure is due rather to indifference, indolence, or ignorance, than to any rooted objection to vaccination among the various populations of the presidency.

4. The Acts (Bombay Acts I. of 1877 and IV. of 1879), which render vaccination compulsory in the city of Bombay and the town of Karachi have worked well, and ten years' experience is in their favour. They have, therefore, been closely followed in the present Bill, by which it is proposed to empower the Governor in Council to extend the compulsory system to any local area in the presidency.

5. Provision is also made for power to withdraw or suspend the Act from operation in any area to which it may have been extended.

6. By section 33 of the Bill it is proposed to remove all doubt as to the legality of compulsory vaccination in the case of convicts and persons detained for long periods in gaols, reformatories and lunatic asylums. Government do not deem it necessary or desirable to enforce it on under-trial prisoners.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. P. LEACH, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, has been appointed Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Forces, in room of Major F. T. N. Spratt, resigned.

SURGEON FREDERICK BURNESS, M.B., C.M., and Surgeon Charles Fancourt Willis, M.D., have been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. MCCONAGHY, M.D., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, has been granted six months' furlough, to Europe.

LIEUTENANT ERNEST BERKELEY CHARLES BODDAM, 2nd Battalion, West India Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Regiment Sikh Infantry, has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR WAPSHARE, having completed twenty years service, six of which were in the Staff Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

LIEUTENANT G. S. BROOME, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 29th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for one year, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. L. MCHAIR, Staff Corps, Commandant, 7th Bombay Lancers, has been granted leave for one year, to proceed out of India, on private affairs.

MAJOR R. GARDINER, R.E., has resigned his appointment as Honorary Major of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DELHI Fort continues so unhealthy that on the recommendation of the medical authorities sixty sick men of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and twenty-five men of the Royal Artillery have been moved into camp, near the Ridge.

MR. H. N. ALEXANDER will, on his return from leave, do duty as District Superintendent of Police in the Kolaba District.

MR. H. POGSON, will, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. K. Tregear, act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. HUNTER has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Mahikantha, and Mr. R. M. Kennedy, C.S., has been appointed, in succession of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, to act as Administrator, Rajpipla.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE wife of Colonel Mecham, of the Scottish Rifles, died on Sunday at Jubbulpore of cholera. Mrs. Mecham only arrived three days before, and as no other cases have occurred there, she probably contracted the disease on the journey.

THE Raja of Bobbili is doing what he can to get his people to reduce the heavy expenditure which they incur on marriage ceremonies, &c., and he has asked five members of a local Sabha to form themselves into a Committee to frame rules regulating expenditure on such occasions. The Raja, who evidently holds advanced views, also thinks there is no longer any necessity for caste men being prohibited from making sea voyages.

THE following remarks were made in a judgment delivered at Madras on Monday with regard to a referred trial heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Handley and in which the defence was an *alibi*:—"In our opinion, if every prisoner who sets up an *alibi* and fails to prove it is on that account to be convicted, a large number of innocent people would be condemned, as in our experience a person accused in this country, whether innocent or guilty, usually sets up a plea of *alibi*."

ON Wednesday the result came of the Dewhurst Plate of 300 sovs., in specie, added to a sweepstake of 25 sovs. each; 15 ft.; for two-year-olds. Colts 8st. 9lbs., fillies 8st. 6lbs. The winner of the Middle Park Plate to carry 10lbs; of a race value 1,000 sovs. 7lbs.; of one value 500 sovs. 4lbs. extra. The owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. The last seven furlongs in the Rowley Mile.

The Duke of Westminster's b. c. Orme, by—Ormonde Angelica ...	1
Col North's b. c. El Diablo, by Robert the Devil—Tantrum ...	2
Mr. Blundel Maple's b. c. Hatfield, by Bend Or—Labyrinth ...	3

(Winner trained by J. Porter, Kingsclere, Hants.)
Betting: 100 to 6 on Orme. Three ran.

THE Parsee against whom, according to Reuter, the jury in an action for breach of promise of marriage awarded £750 damages, is Mr. Naorojee Rustomjee Motabhoy, a member of the Bombay Bar. Mr. Naorojee was married to a daughter of Sir Jamsetjee, second Baronet, who died some years ago; and since then Mr. Naorojee had been a widower. He left Bombay some time ago on a second visit to England.

A NEWS agency says the petition for judicial separation, filed by Countess Russell against the Earl, will come on for hearing during the ensuing Michaelmas sittings. The Solicitor-General will be Counsel for Lady Russell, while Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., has been retained for the respondent.

THE friends and admirers of Mrs. Cawley, who acted such an heroic part in the siege of Kohima in the Naga Hills in 1879, having resolved to do honour to her on the eve of her final departure from India, are about to present her with a testimonial in the form of a handsome piece of plate of Indian workmanship, together with a substantial purse of sovereigns. The piece of plate will bear the following inscription:—"Presented by Lady Elliott on behalf of the friends and admirers of Mrs. M. E. Cawley, in remembrance of the courage and devotion shown by her at Kohima *in* 1879." Mrs. Cawley has expressed her sincere thanks to the many kind friends who have honoured her by this gratifying expression of their regard. She is exceedingly grateful for their kindly remembrance of her, and of the service she was fortunate enough to be able to render to her fellow-sufferers at Kohima.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian troopship Serapis, which arrived at Queenstown on Sunday night, the 11th ultimo, *en route* for India, with troops, reported having experienced boisterous weather. On Sunday morning she was struck by a gigantic sea on the port side amidships, which burst in an iron door and smashed one of the glass portholes, pieces of the glass striking three seamen about the face and head, cutting them severely, but it is thought not seriously. They were placed in the hospital of the ship. When the Serapis was struck several of the troops were thrown down.

THERE appeared in the *Times* of October 8th a telegram from India stating that "the Viceroy, Sir F. Roberts and General Brackenbury have all recommended Sir George White as the next Commander-in-Chief." We are in a position to state, writes an upcountry paper, anticipating Reuter's announcement, that no recommendation of this kind has been made, nor, with the etiquette which rules in such matters, is it likely that such a step would be taken a year before the vacancy will occur. Major-General White as a field officer won distinction with the 92nd Highlanders in Afghanistan, and his work in Upper Burma showed that he has great capacity for command. At present, however, he stands low down on the list of Major-Generals, and it must be remembered that the post of Commander-in-Chief in India carries with it the rank of full General. Sir George White is certain to be selected eventually for promotion to Lieutenant-General, but as he was specially promoted in 1887 it would be action very unusual on the part of the home authorities if they were to give him another step for some time to come. He has now thirty-eight years' service and, we need not say, is fully qualified as regards ability for a high command, but he is blocked in his career by the number of General Officers senior to him on the list.

MONSIEUR SOUPON, a distinguished official of Pondicherry, has been awarded a gold medal for his long and meritorious services to the Colony. M. Soupon honoured the event by a dinner given to some two dozen of his friends at the Paris and London Hotel.

EXPERIMENTS carried out by Mons. Barat in France upon the application of electricity to the culture of potatoes, tomatoes, and hemp, have shown that a row of hemp subjected to the influence of the electric current produced in the same time a row of stalks 18 inches higher than those not electrified. 22 lbs. of potatoes planted in the path of the current produced 46 lbs. of very large and healthy tubers, while the unelectrified patches only gave 27½ lbs. medium size. The electrified tomatoes also became ripe some eight days before the others.

SOME details of the discovery of diamonds in a fragment of meteoric iron from Arizona are given by Professor Foote, of Philadelphia, in a paper read before the Geological Section of the American Association at its recent meeting in Washington. Professor Foote sent a piece weighing forty pounds to Professor G. A. Koering for examination. It was so hard that a day and a half were occupied in making a section, several chisels being spoiled in the operation, and in trying to polish the surface an emery wheel was ruined. A closer inspection was then made of certain cavities, when small black diamonds were found that cut corundum easily. It is stated that the presence of the gem in meteoric matter was unknown till 1887, when two Russian mineralogists found traces of diamonds in a meteoric mixture of olivine and bronzite.

INDIAN corn, or maize, being so little used as food in Europe, a "Corn Restaurant," to demonstrate to the world the palatableness of the grain, is among the novelties proposed at the World's Fair. It is to be served in every known way, and it makes, we are assured, most agreeable dishes. In setting hoe-cake and hominy before the foreigner, Chicago hopes to teach him to eat "corn," as the Americans call it, and thus promote a wider market for this staple crop of the West.

"A WOMAN of title, moving in the first society, will receive a young lady into her house as a friend. Terms, £2,000 per annum. The services of any lady introducing such will be handsomely acknowledged. Address Patrician, &c." This intimation is taken from the advertisement columns, of the *Times*. It would be interesting to know what the "woman of title" proposes to give in return for £2,000 a year.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING ACTION.

KHAN BAHADUR CURSETJI MANECKJI, 3rd Judge, Small Causes Court, delivered judgment yesterday, in the case in which Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co., sought to recover from Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., the sum of Rs. 319-7-6 for damages sustained by plaintiffs by the short delivery of 66 bundles of steel hoops consigned to them by the s. s. Wistow Hall and valued at Rs. 305-13, the remainder of the claim being in respect of interest from January 29 to July 29, 1891. Mr. Browne, of Messrs. Conroy and Browne appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, for the defendants.

Mr. Maneckji, in delivering judgement, said: In this suit the plantiffs sue to recover from the defendants damages to the respect of certain goods short delivered. The following facts which were undisputed give rise to this claim:—1,686 bundles of hoop iron, bearing mark A.M.R., were shipped per s. s. Wistow Hall, of which steamer the defendants are agents here, and the same were consigned to the plantiffs in Bombay as per bill of lading (Ex.A.) The steamer arrived in Bombay towards the end of December last, and after due notice, dated 26th December, 1890, to the consignees, landed her cargo on the quay of Victoria Docks in charge of the Port Trust Officers. The delivery order in due form was made out by the defendants in plantiff's favour, but the plaintiff, after paying the usual dock charges, obtained delivery only of 1,620 bundles, declining to take delivery of 66 more bundles which it seems were offered, which the plaintiffs found, did not correspond with the description in their bill of lading and which, they say, did not form part of their consignment. A correspondence then ensued, in which the plaintiffs gave notice that 66 of their bundles were short delivered. The defendants replying that the 66 bundles which had been warehoused were probably those belonging to the plaintiffs; the plaintiffs wrote back to the effect that after inspection, these 66 bundles were found neither to bear their distinctive mark, nor were they of the proper size, and they, therefore, refused to take delivery of the same, and make their claim for damages in respect of 66 of their bundles so short delivered. The settlement of this claim appears to have been delayed pending further inquiries by the defendants, but eventually the defendants by their letter, dated 7th July 1891, say: "We are advised that we are not liable to the whole quantity of the hoops according to bills of lading having been delivered corrected to the Port Trust." On this the plaintiffs came into Court. The defence is in substance that set up in the passages last above quoted. In other words the defendants deny short delivery. They say that the goods in question were delivered by them according to the custom of the port of Bombay to the Port Trust officers; that the goods having been so delivered the ship's responsibility ceased under the condition of the bill of lading, and that if after such delivery the goods miscarried by being mixed up with other goods or otherwise they cannot be held responsible.

The questions which thus arise for determination are:—(1,) Have the defendants delivered the whole quantity of goods as per bill of lading correctly to the Port Trust as stated by them in their letter of the 7th July last? (2.) If yes, then is such delivery to the consignment such as would absolve the defendants from further liability for loss or damage occurring pending removal by the consignees? On both these issues the *onus* lies on the defendants.

After carefully considering the evidence before me, and also the circumstances of the case, I find the first issue as above stated in the negative and for the plaintiffs. It lay on the defendants to show that the whole of the goods belonging to the plaintiff's consignment had been duly delivered to the Port Trust. The goods consisted of 1,686 bundles of hoop-iron bearing mark A. M. R. and of certain dimensions. Now the evidence goes to show that the ship landed only 1,620 of these bundles, the remaining 66 not corresponding with such description; the defendants make no attempt to identify these 66 bundles as being part of the consignment in question. There is nothing to show that the 66 bundles offered to the plaintiff were actually those shipped under their bill of lading, and that thus the plaintiffs were thus wrong in refusing to take delivery of the same, merely because the marks had become obliterated during the voyage. The terms of the bill of lading do not absolve the defendants from liability in case of loss or miscarriage, owing to obliteration or absence of marks, but it seems to me that before they could take advantage of this, they must clearly show 1st, that the goods in question formed part of the identical consignment, and that it was owing to the absence of proper marks that they got mixed with other cargoes and so miscarried (see Madhub Chunder Dey *vs* Saw, 13 Bengal Law Reports 394) but I find that the defendants fail to show this.

All that the defendants here say is the 66 bundles refused by the plantiffs are probably theirs: but seeing that these 66 bundles did not tally in description and size with the rest of the consignment, I think the probability is very much the other way. Moreover the defendants are by no means clear on this point. One moment they say the 66 bundles are the plantiff's and at another moment the reverse, for they go on to suggest that as there were three or four other consignments of somewhat similar goods, this shortage has been caused by 66 of the plantiffs' bundles getting mixed with such other goods and so going astray. This, however, is a mere supposition which is not borne out by the evidence. The *onus* that lies on them is not discharged by mere conjecture. The defendants were bound to prove that they actually and correctly landed the 1,656 bundles per bill of lading, and that 66 of these have gone astray through no fault of their own. This, however, I find the defendants do not do and the Court would not be justified in presuming as to this on the very meagre evidence given on these important points. On the contrary the evidence of their own witness points the other way. The defendants rely, they say on a "clear receipt" for the Port Trustees absolve them for liability by their witness Nowroji. The Port Trust official says the 66 bundles were short landed, and that no clean receipt was given to the ship such as would or might exonerate the ship and shift responsibility to other shoulders. The tally receipts show that out of 1,686 bundles, 66 did not correspond with the manifest and the bill of lading, whilst the out-turn receipt cannot certainly be considered a clean receipt. There was a short delivery so that under the circumstances it would be difficult to fix the Port Trust with liability. The defendents' other witness Pereira who is defendants' dock foreman, states in his examination-in-chief that all the 1,686 bundles, as appearing in the manifest, "were not turned out of the ship. There were 66 of this number short and as he admits "The tally books show that 66 bundles A. M. R. were short." Mr. Byrne for the defendant strongly relied on 52 of the Bombay Port By-laws to show that the defendants could not be made liable for faulty sorting such as might result in miscarriage of goods or it lay on the Port Trust to sort cargoes. This By-law in my opinion, cannot well bear this construction. It expressly requires the master to sort "before landing or in the course of landing the various marks and consignments" and in case of default it leaves it to the Post Trust to refuse to receive the goods or to charge the ship with the cost of sorting. It is thus clearly the business of the master to sort, and there is no evidence before the Court that as a matter of fact he did not do so in this case so far as he was able. This being my view of the case on this first issue, I do not think it necessary to go with the second and more interesting question. I accordingly decree the claims as under verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. 319-7-6 and costs, and Rs. 30 for professional costs.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should like to bring to notice that, at this time, when the question of promotion in the Indian Staff Corps is attracting general attention, and when a collision threatens to disturb the peace between England and Russia, under the existing rates of promotion in the Indian Staff Corps, a great war, with its thousands of casualties, is adverse to the interests of that branch of the service. While in the British service war means rapid promotion and preferment—(as after the Crimea, when Lieutenents became Captains in two or three years' service)—for the officers of the Indian Staff Corps it only means more complete supersession than ever by the officers of the British Service. If 50 per cent. of the officers of the Indian Staff Corps were killed to-morrow promotion would still stand at eleven, twenty, and tweniy-six years. *Amor patriae* and the love of excitement are no doubt excellent *stimuli*; but a little hope of personal advantage in the back-ground is a good support. The system of promotion in the Indian Staff Corps is radically wrong. Hard fighting should mean quick promotion.

I have to mention with regret that I find officers of the Indian Staff Corps returning from furlough at home quite ignorant of the fact that a movement for quicker promotion has been set on foot. This is very regrettable. It is an instance of one of the difficulties the leaders of the movement have had to contend with. Considering all things the achievement of 800 memorials is very satisfactory.—Yours, &c.

Kurrachee, Oct. 31. J. F.

SIR WILLIAM MOORE ON VACCINATION IN INDIA.

THE following article on "Vaccination in India," which Sir William Moore, late Surgeon-General in Bombay, has contributed to the *Sanitary Record*, will be read with interest at the present time:—

At the present time, when the public mind is much agitated respecting the efficacy or otherwise of vaccination, the following observations and statistics may be of some interest, showing as they do the opinions of those most conversant with the subject as it presents in India.

Under each government or administration in India there is a sanitary officer, who, amongst other duties, controls the vaccination department. It is to these officials that I am indebted for the information now given. The reports were kindly supplied to me by the gentlemen afterwards named, for incorporation in a paper on "Sanitary Progress in India," read at the recent International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. But at that reading there was not time for a demonstration so full as the importance of the subject demands. It could only be mentioned as one of the items evidencing sanitary progress in India. The results of unchecked smallpox and the results of vaccination in India deserve, especially at the present time, as wide a publicity as can be accorded.

In answer to the question: What diseases have been lessened in India by sanitary measures? *all* the sanitary officials refer to smallpox. Surgeon-Major Gregg, the sanitary commissioner for Bengal, considers that malarial fevers, cholera and smallpox have diminished; and the diminution of smallpox is especially apparent in the city of Calcutta, where inoculation for smallpox was abolished by law so far back as 1865. The following figures show the number of cases of smallpox occurring in the city of Calcutta, with (according to the census of 1881) its 584,518 inhabitants, from the year 1865 to 1888 inclusive:—

Years.	Cases of Smallpox.	Years.	Cases of Smallpox.
1865	4,923	1877	67
1866	83	1878	[illegible]
1867	30	1879	773
1868	43	1880	114
1869	39	1881	[illegible]
1870	150	1882	87
1871	33	1883	73
1872	18	1884	478
1873	33	1885	168
1874	120	1886	35
1875	720	1887	3
1876	71	1888	19

The sanitary commissioner for the Madras Presidency states that the city of Madras affords an excellent example of the protective power of vaccination when efficiently carried out, and he gives the following table in support of his position, showing the death-rate from smallpox from 1871 to 1890 inclusive in the city of Madras. (Population according to the census of 1881, 405,848.)

Years.	Deaths from Smallpox	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Years.	Deaths from Smallpox	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1871 ..	231	·52	1881 ..	1,654	4·2
1872 ..	658	1·65	1882 ..	[illegible]	·8
1873 ..	1,062	2·6	1883 ..	*1,957	4·8
1874 ..	809	2·1	1884 ..	4,034	10·0
1875 ..	196	·4	1885 ..	56	[illegible]
1876 ..	421	1·0	1886 ..	1	[illegible]
1877 ..	6,758	16·9	1887 ..	13	[illegible]
1878 ..	447	1·1	1888 ..	36	[illegible]
1879 ..	910	2·2	1889 ..	45	·1
1880 ..	869	2·1	1890 ..	69	·2

* Vaccination made compulsory.

Surgeon-Major MacRury, the sanitary commissioner for the Bombay Presidency, regards smallpox as *the* disease which has been most diminished. The figures below show the number of deaths from smallpox in the city of Bombay during the undermentioned years. (Population 773,196 according to the census of 1881.)

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1872	1,854	1881	35
1873	761	1882	92
1874	261	1883	1,461
1875	248	1884	112
1876*	3,174	1885	55
1877	958	1886	16
1878	357	1887	168
1879	473	1888	482
1880	207	1890	60

* Famine year.

The sanitary commissioner, Central Provinces, Deputy Surgeon-General Pilcher, considers that smallpox has been lessened. The sanitary commissioner for the Punjab, Surgeon-Major Stephen, holds the same opinion. The sanitary commissioner, N.-W. Provinces, says smallpox has undoubtedly been lessened, and he states that "the retardation of smallpox epidemic is becoming apparent, and in certain districts there is now a marked immunity from the disease, as compared with former times." The sanitary commissioner for Berar, Surgeon-Major Little, observes: "that the diminution in the death-rate from smallpox has been due to sanitary intervention the following figures conclusively prove."

RESULTS OF VACCINATION IN BERAR.

Quinquennial period.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of population successfully vaccinated.	Mean death-rate from smallpox per 1,000 of population.
1868-1872	8·92	2·02
1873-1877	25·72	1·56
1878-1882	31·2	·56
1883-1877	34·6	·38

The sanitary commissioner, Coorg, refers to special influence over the spread of smallpox.

The following table shows the advance of vaccination at decennial periods in the different provinces of British India:—

Provinces.	Number of successful vaccinations at the periods mentioned.		
	1870-71.	1879-80.	1889-90.
Bengal	324,266	1,363,925	1,769,525
Madras	28 ,912	587,810	841,499
Bombay	397 622	581 051	880,830
N. W. Provinces of Oude ..	237,288	330,806	710,619
Punjab	292,689	444,710	764,282
Central Provinces	102,035	288,367	350,838
Berar	17,476	74,303	92,829
Coorg	534	3,417	7,165
Assam	—	21,170	134,922
British Rajputana	5,996	3,695	11,510
Burma	..	65,293	112,428

The last annual report of vaccination for the whole of India gives a total of 5,709,462 successful cases, varying in the different provinces from 56 to 73 per cent. of births.

Although India cannot yet be regarded as a well vaccinated country, enough has been adduced to evidence that a considerable impression has been made on one of the principal diseases of that country by vaccination. This would be more apparent were the statistics available for the various towns and localities in which vaccination has been made compulsory, such not being the case throughout the country. The impression which has been made would, moreover, be most apparent to one acquainted with any part of India before vaccination was introduced.

Almost a quarter of a century ago I wrote in the *Medical Times and Gazette*: "The people of England cannot now conceive the effects of unchecked smallpox, and therefore they are unable to estimate the advantages of vaccination." I then detailed my personal experience of an epidemic of smallpox in an unvaccinated country. During that epidemic I marched, on duties connected with the inspection of dispensaries, and of vaccination where existing, upwards of 1,000 miles, and I was surrounded by cases of smallpox. Those suffering from the malady in a minor degree were in the streets generally children occupied in their accustomed play, or if too ill, lying neglected on the ground; and these represented but a portion of the whole suffering from smallpox, the remainder, unable to leave their dwellings, awaiting death in the unventilated structures used as houses. Anyone cognisant of the after effects of smallpox will at once understand the amount of suffering which must occur among those recovering from the immediate disease. The consequent effects on the eyes the ears, the skin, the limbs, the joints and the general constitution at least equal in gravity the direct consequences of the disease. Roughly speaking, from calculations based on observing the people passing through the streets of certain cities, 10 per cent. had lost the sight of one or both eyes, and an equal number had permanent injury of some other organ or member; and of these affections the great majority could be traced to smallpox. From special inquiry I found nearly 80 per cent. of population were more or less marked by smallpox. There are numerous records, both medical and lay, showing the effects of smallpox in Great Britain in former years, when, as Macaulay states, the plague was less prevalent and fatal. As it was previous to the introduction of vaccination in England, so it is even now where vaccination has not been systemised in India. Happily, however, vaccination has made great progress in India, as the statement given above shows.

In an article headed "Marwar, the Land of Death," published some time ago in the "Indian Annals of Medical Science," I remarked: "The people firmly believe variola to be under the control of the goddess Mata, in whose honour temples abound, and fairs are held where thousands of people attend with offerings to the goddess. . . . . Nearly every village has its goddess of smallpox in the immediate locality. . . . . The pitting produced by smallpox is by some considered rather an addition to female beauty, as black patches on the faces of English belles were in former times. Many imagine an attack of smallpox not proving fatal demonstrates the favour of the goddess to the fortunate individual."

The senseless procedure of these ignorant people does not appear less devoid of intelligence than the conduct of those who, with the advantages of education and of residence in a more civilised land, would now deliver up their country to the ravages of unchecked smallpox; who would see Englishmen die from the malady as of old; who would admit its after results to affect the eyes, the skin, the joints, the limbs, the constitution of Englishmen; who would in their own, or in their children's persons, become fresh centres of infection and of danger to their fellow-creatures.

Englishmen cannot be too thankful that they have lived under a government able and willing to frame laws which protect the general public from the dangerous views of the obstinate, the ignorant, the prejudiced, the silly, the monomanical and the insane. It is to be hoped there may still be such a government; although of late, faddists, enthusiasts, sentimentalists and anti-many things have prevailed to an extent astonishing to practical common sense! Whatever may be done in England, it would be cruel and barbarous to stop the progress of vaccination in India, which is now delivering the people from a scourge worse than cholera, or any other tropical disease, except perhaps fever.

ALLEGED DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

CONFESSION OF AN ACCOMPLICE.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the case in which Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Detective Police, charged Jan Mahomed Usman and Tookaram Bhicajee with causing mischief by fire, intending to burn the house of Jadow Vithal, a carpenter, living at Dadar, came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the first accused.

Mr Frere, in opening the case said that before going into the case he would ask his Worship, under Section 435 of the Indian Penal Code, to tender a free pardon to the second accused and allow him to give Queen's evidence on his promising to give true evidence in the case.

The Magistrate: I suppose you intend to give pardon to the man who ought to have taken least part in the offence.

Mr. Frere: Exactly so, your Worship. According to my present instructions the second accused took the least part in the offence.

The Magistrate: Is not there another person, who is also accused in this case.

Mr. Frere: There is another person; but we do not know his name, your Worship..

The Magistrate: Is not the owner of the house also incriminated in this case.

Mr. Frere: We do not think ourselves justified in proceeding against the owner in the absence of the evidence to bring a charge home to the owner.

The accused Tookaram, on swearing to give the true evidence, was given pardon.

Mr. Frere said that the accused were charged with mischief by fire, under Section 436 of the Indian Penal Code. Three years ago the complainant's landlord Hajee Joosaf (since deceased) demanded Rs. 12 per annum, but on complainant's refusal to accede to the demand he took proceedings against the complainant in the Small Causes Court. The case terminated in the present complainant's favour, since which the owner objected every year to the complainant's doing any repairs. About 15 or 16 days ago he, accompanied by two others; went to the complainant's house and accused him of encroaching on his ground and extending his boundary. He offered to purchase complainant's property, but as he refused to sell, he (owner) became angry and left. He then offered to bribe the second accused if he set fire to the complainant's house. He would not go into details as the witnesses he proposed to call would do so. Suffice it to say that it was in consequence of the complainant's refusal to sell the house, the fire had taken place. On the 27th of October last the two accused, accompanied by another who was still at large went to the complainant's house, and after locking his doors they threw lighted torches on the roof to burn the house, but fortunately the fire was discovered in good time and the inmates came out safely. Had the plot succeeded, he need not stop to say what would have been the result. The witnesses he would bring forward would say to his Worship that it was the accused who set fire to the house.

Jadu Vithal, the complainant, examined by Mr. Frere, said: I am a carpenter and live in an oart at Coombarwada, Dadur. The oart belongs to Hajee Abdool Latiff and his brother.

Mr. Frere: How long have you been in occupation of that house?—Ever since I was born.

Mr. Frere: On the 26th of last month who were living in that house beside yourself?—On that day, I and my four tenants and six members of my family, including myself, lived in that house. The name of the tenant is Nanu Bapoo. I paid Rs. 3 per annum to the owner of the house as the rent of the ground.

Were you asked to quit this house by Hajee Abdool or some body?—I was never asked to leave the house, but more rent than I used to pay was demanded. I refused to pay more rent than I used to give, and a suit was therefore filed by the land-owner Hajee Abdool Latiff against me in the Small Causes Court. The result of the suit was in my favour. The owner of the house wanted Rs. 12 per annum, whereas I refused to pay more than Rs. 3. The Court decided that I should continue to pay Rs. 3 per annum. Whenever I put on *cudjan* on my roof or made repairs the owner said that I was encroaching upon his land. I know the first accused. He recovers the rent of the oart. He is a servant to Hajee Abdool Latiff. An offer was made to purchase my land by Hajee Ibrahim. It was about seven years ago. He did not make any offer subsequently, but he always said to me that I was greatly inconveniencing him. A few days ago the owner and the accused came to the oart to have some cocoanuts, when they said to me that I had encroached on the land of the owner.

Did they say anything else?—No; they said nothing else. Nobody except Jan Mahomed came to me about the matter.

How many days was it before the fire?—20 or 25 days before the fire.

Did any conversation take place between Hajee Abdool Latiff and you afterwards?—No.

Do you remember the day on which the fire took place?—Yes I do. It was on the 26th of October. That night I locked my doors at 11 o'clock and went to bed.

What took place that night?—I was asleep when the tenant of the house Nanu Bapu, called out to me. I got up thinking that thieves had entered my oart. I went to the front door and tried to open it, but without success. I ran to the back-door, but I could not open it as they were fastened from outside. I then looked up and saw blazes. I realised the danger at once, and, on seeing that my roof was on fire, I forced open the door and came out. I woke my children and got them out safely. My neighbours had assembled outside. I saw among the crowd a man, named Dewjee Bhicajee, who is related to Tookaram. The fire was eventually extinguished in three-quarters-of-an-hour by the neighbours who lived in the oart. I examined the outside of my door when I came out of the house by forcing open the door. I saw that the front door was secured by a padlock and chain. The hook which was fixed in the framework had come out with the chain and the padlock. The police came when the fire was entirely put out. The police removed and took charge of the locks which do not belong to me. The door was secured by me when I went to bed with a horizontal iron bar. I do not know who has got the key of the locks. The damage done to the roof by fire is about Rs. 25. I know Tookaram with whom I have never had any quarrel. He daily came to the port. His master owns three chawls besides my hut. He has a good many other estates and also a bungalow; my hut stands on to the side of the road. There is a chawl near my hut. There is no policeman's post near by but the police do take round there at night.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Tookaram Bhicajee, who was tendered a free pardon said: I am a *malee* in the employ of Hajee Abdool Latiff, and do work in the oart at Coombarwada. I live there with my brother Dewjee and my nephew Dhurmia. I have been in Hajee Abdool Latiff's employ only for a month. My brother was a *malee* in Hajee's employ before I was employed by him. I know Jan Mahomed, who is a servant to Hajee Abdool Latiff. He does the *mehta's* work. My master and Jadow Vithal have a dispute about a house. I had conversation with my master about it in the presence of Jan Mahomed. My master takes rent before monsoon from Jadow, and then allows him to put on *cudjan* on his hut. About 15 or 20 days ago, I had a converation with my master about the house. My master called in a *bhandari* to bring some cocoanuts from a tree. Jan Mahomed and my son and myself were present at the time. My master told the complainant that he was encroaching on his land and extending his (Jadow's) boundary every year. My master made an offer to buy the house of Jadow, who declined to sell the house. This conversation took place at the rear of Jadow's house. Jan Mahomed and my master and myself then went to my master's house. I took with me the cocoanuts.

What took place in your master's bungalow?—My master offered me Rs. 50 if I would burn Jadow's house. I told my master that I would not commit such a heinous deed. My master subsequently asked me to assist Jan Mahomed in setting fire to the house. I consented to assist Jan Mahomed, who was present at the conversation. I saw Jan Mahomed several times in connection with this affair. I remember the day on which the fire took place.

Mr. Frere: Did he come to you the day before the fire?

Mr. DeSouza objected to this question being asked on the ground that it was misleading.

The Magistrate over-ruled the objection.

Witness, continuing, said Jan Mahomed did come to me on the day previous to the fire. He brought two padlocks which he handed over to me. He kept the keys, he gave me six pice to buy kerosine oil, which he asked me to keep ready. Nothing more passed between us on the occasion. I brought three pice worth of kerosine oil on the day of the fire. On Monday night Jan Mahomed came to my room and asked me to go out with him. He told me to take the locks with me. I gave him the locks and he took me to my master's bungalow. There I saw a Mahomedan, whom I had never seen before and whom I do not know. He had a rope with him and a taper, (produced before the Court). All that was wrapped up in a handkerchief. The accused Jan Mahomed, the other Mahomedan, and I then went to Jadow's house and first locked his doors. Jan Mahomed locked the front door and I locked the rear door. I then tied one end of the string to the roof of the complainant's house and passed it round the edge of the roof on to the trunk of a tree and secured the other end to one of the window pillars of the adjoining chawl. I did so as I was told to do it by Jan Mahomed. The witness corrected himself and again said that Jan Mahomed and the other man did so and so he could not say why it was done. We then sprinkled kerosine oil on the roof. Jan Mahomed struck a light; the other man wetted the torches by the kerosine oil, and after igniting the torches Jan Mahomed threw them on the roof, which immediately caught fire. The accused and the other man ran away, and I went to my room. I heard an alarm five minutes after I had gone to his room. I went there as the other people did. After locking the door I made over the key to Jan Mahomed.

To the Magistrate.—Before I was employed by Hajee Abdool Latiff I was employed in a mill, which is near to the oart. My brother was in my master's service for ten months, but as he became ill he left his services. I get Rs. 3 per month and a room to live in. My master has not paid me the money which he had promised to do for setting fire to the house.

Mr. DeSouza having reserved the cross-examination of the witness the case was at this stage adjourned until the 16th inst.

REVERSION OF A CHIEF JUDGE'S ORDER.

Yesterday, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, acting Chief Judge, the case in which the Bank of Bengal sued to recover from Vyabhoy Gangjee the sum of Rs. 753, came on for judgment. Mr. Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared for the Bank of Bengal; while Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

This was an action brought by the Bank of Bengal to recover from the defendant, Vyabbhoy Gangjee, Rs. 753, being the amount of three instalments of Rs. 250 each, due on the 15th of January, the 15th of February, and the 15th of March, respectively, and payable by the defendant as surety (with others as principal) under a bond entered into by the defendant and others with the plaintiff on the 24th of June 1890. On the 8th of July last the case came on for hearing before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, who, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the suit and certified Rs. 34 as professional costs of the defendant subject to the opinion of the High Court. On the 4th of September last the reference came on for hearing before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, who, after having heard the arguments of counsel for the respective parties, reversed the order of the Chief Judge, Mr. W. E. Hart, and the case was sent back to this Court.

Mr. Bayley, for the Bank of Bengal, applied for a decree in terms of the High Court.

The Judge, accordingly, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the sum sued for, plus court costs Rs. 54, and also certified Rs. 31 as professional costs of the plaintiff's solicitor, together with the costs of the High Court reference, which was ordered to be taxed as between party and party.

AN ENGLISH SESSION OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The London correspondent of the *Hindu* writes:—I have regarded with a feeling of regret, if not indeed, almost of dismay, the decision of the British Committee to suggest the postponement of the proposed session in London in 1892. On Tuesday last the matter was re-considered, and, it is alleged, was discussed with much freeness and fulness by a largely attended meeting of the Committee. Mr. John Adam, M.A., of Madras, was present, and was able, having just arrived from India, to bear testimony to the strong feeling which prevailed in favour of the Congress meeting of 1892 being held in this country. Every aspect of the question was threshed out, and a careful estimate made as to what would be the position of the country next year so far as exerting influence upon it in connection with India was concerned. It was finally agreed that next year was a singularly inappropriate one for an Indian demonstration in England. So much attention will be devoted to home politics—especially to Irish Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and Labour troubles, that due consideration could not, possibly, be given to the points which our Indian friends would urge. It was not believed that very much in the way of pledges could be obtained, as the Indian party have no votes, and therefore, could not bring much pressure to bear upon candidates. Further,—and this point I am told, weighed with great force in the deliberation—when the delegates come to England it is hoped they will be received with honour and with friendliness, not merely by their political friends here, but also in the official and social world. With Lord Cross as Secretary of State for India and with Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister, "black men" will certainly not receive a cordial official greeting nor, indeed, any official whatever: the cue given by the India Office would be accepted in many quarters, and the effect of the visit would be less than could be desired. When the Liberals are in office much of this will be altered. From Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues the delegates would be certain of a hearty welcome, and their path would, in many ways, be made smooth, while the effect they would exercise upon the country would be great indeed. One gentleman, a bit enthusiastic in the matter, is, of opinion that the Queen, whose interest in things Indian has become a veritable passion, would "command" the presence of the delegates at Windsor Castle or Osborne. Personally I think this a little doubtful, but there is very much to be said in favour of the idea finding realization during the comparative political calm which follows a general election. In the turmoil preceding the election and with the present Ministry in power nothing of the kind would be possible. At the conclusion of all the arguments it was agreed that the decision, suggesting the putting off of the Congress intended to be held in 1892 in London, should stand. The Committee, however, were not content with this. They proceeded to take several important steps, which I may define as follows:—

1. To recommend to the Nagpur Congress the desirability of affirming the intention of the assembly being held in London, but to fix the year 1893 instead of 1892; and
2. To urge the undesirability of any other session of the Congress, after that of December next, being held in India, until a session has assembled in England.

Then the Committee deliberately, with a view of making the session of 1893 as notable as possible, determined that the hundred delegates who are to be selected, should be their guests for a month, and that all cost in conection with the Congress meetings should also be borne by English friends of the movement. The result of this will be that the only charges incurred by the delegates will be the chartering of a steamer from India to London and back again, and the provision of such money as they wish to spend on their own affairs in England. The cost of the '93 Congress to India and to Indians will, therefore, not be great. It was also agreed that a formal letter of invitation to the Congress to assemble in England in 1893 should be forwarded to the Nagpur session from the Committee. This, then, is the outcome of the proposals for a '92 Congress in England. I think it will be generally considered by ninety-nine reformers out of every hundred in India that the wisest course has been adopted, and that the future prospects of the Reform Movement is greatly brightened by the decision which has been arrived at.

Mr. A. D. Younghusband's services, on his being relieved by Mr. R. M. Kennedy, will be replaced at the disposal of the Revenue Department.

Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., will, on his return to duty, act as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 3rd November were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Weather sultry. River at Kotri on 2nd, 8 feet against 7 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of Kharif crops in progress. Rabi operations continue. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Karachi and Kohistan where pasturage is scarce.

Shikarpur.—Cotton picking, reaping and threshing of rice and early jowari crops continue. Rabi operations in progress. Cattle in Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas not in good condition owing to insufficiency of fodder.

Hyderabad.—Kharit harvest fair; outturn 12 annas. Rabi cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock poor. Locusts in 1 taluka; no damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Reaping of kharif crops continues. Prices of jowari, wheat, and other food staples rising.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 31st October).—Harvesting of Bajri nearly completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition. Rabi sowings progressing.

Kaira.—(For week ending 31st October).—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of rice, kodra and bajri progressing. Sowing of cold weather crops continues. Probable outturn of crops excepting rice fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Grass cutting and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Bajri and rice reaping in progress. Rabi sowing commenced. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Standing crops healthy. Reaping of bajri and jowari continues. Sowing of rabi crops in progress; they have sprung up at places. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Total rainfall insufficient over the greater portion of the district. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Prospects generally fair, but more rain much wanted for late sown kharif crops. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 1 cent on 31st. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 28th and 29th, 1° warm on 30th and 2nd, and 3° warm on 31st, 1st, and 3rd. Vapour in air excessive on 28th, 31st, and 1st; normal on all other days. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Standing crops good, except in talukas Salsette, Vada, and Bhiwndi, where they have slightly suffered owing to deficient rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Reaping of early crops in progress. Standing crops excellent. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain in 4 talukas; maximum 1 inch 29 cents at Vingurla, minimum 25 cents at Malvan. Reaping in progress.

Poona.—No rain throughout the district except 2 cents at Junnar. More rain urgently wanted throughout district for late crops. Total fall especially insufficient in parts of Haveli, Junnar, Indapur, Sirur, Maval and Khed talukas. Reaping of Kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops withering in some places for want of moisture. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue in parts. Rain wanted except in Shevgaon and Nevasa talukas. Crops withering for want of moisture in Parner and Akola talukas. Fodder insufficient in Kopargaon and Sangamner talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 31st October).—Rain still wanted throughout the district. Sowing of rabi crops continued except in Sholapur and Barsi talukas. Standing crops in good condition in Madha, Pandharpur, and Sangola talukas. Fodder and grass supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain urgently wanted for rabi crops. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Fodder dear in Karad, Valva and Tasgaon talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain in Bagovadi 22 cents; none elsewhere. Rabi sowings stopped for want of moisture. Crops withering extensively in northern talukas and in places in southern talukas. Rain urgently needed, if corps are to be saved. Weather clear and cold and no signs of rain. Water supply for drinking in some places and for irrigation generally deficient. Condition of cattle bad.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 53 cents, total 43 inches 1 cent; slight rain throughout district except at Athni. More still wanted urgently. If it holds off longer, crops which are in a fair condition now will suffer seriously. Scarcity of fodder in 3 talukas. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain more or less at 11 stations; average for week 46 cents, for season 20 inches 28 cents. Standing crops promising. Late sowings in progress. More rain still wanted. Cattle reported distressed in Mundargi Petha. Scarcity of water in 1 and of fodder in 5 talukas.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout district. Rice harvest continues on coast, and begun above Ghats. Garden produce and sugarcane doing well.

Rajkot.—Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Reaping of bajri commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Wadhwan.—Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Water supply sufficient.

Baroda.—Reaping of bajri and rice continues in Baroda and Navsari divisions. Kharif crops in good condition except at Okhamandal. Sowing of rabi crops in progress.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

This popular opera combination opens its season to-morrow evening, at the Gaiety Theatre, and its veteran pioneer promises us some rare musical treats during his occupation of that place of amusement. Mr. Stanley has done much to strengthen his company since his last visit, his most notable acquisition being the engagement of Miss M. Books, a charming contralto from the Opera House, Melbourne. The season opens with the performance of the merry little opera "La Mascotte," which will be followed during next week by Suppe's charming work "Fatinitza," and "Boccacio." The company is almost assured of a successful run.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Post Office, Bombay:—

Allen, Miss
Adeker, M N
Allott, G H N
Almore, Lt, C F
Araone, H
Bulkley, Mrs
Barnett, H
Brown C
Crowder, G H
Caster, R J
Crove, H M
Christie, J P
Crittell, J
Caldwell, D
Crawford, P L
Cooper, R
Coin, W
Crawball
Coffin, C
Courtnay, G E
Crouch, A
Couthe, Mrs
Cautts, Lt, M
Chapman, C
Dobson, F
Davies, T A
DeMinez, A E
DeLanny, H P
D'Longe, J Mrs
Domingo, D
Durant, H M
Desmarais, L
Dobbie, J Revd
D'Ivoy, P
Davies, E W
Farrant, E S, Mrs
Falkenferg, S
Farrell, M, Mrs
Foreshew, L, Mr
Frankel, A
Foote, F O B, Major
Fryer, E S
Greener, Lt, A L C
Gilmore, A, Major
Gillespie, S
Goldberg, J J
Grove, P S, Revd
Gordon, A
Gibson, E W
Griffith, Dr
Goldshin, V, Sergt
Graneston, Sergt
Huges, F, Mrs
Harris, H P
Harding, O
Hudson, T
Haberland, C
Harrison, W A
Hughes, T, Mrs
Jargham, M W L
Judge, G S
Jackson, H M, Capt
Jackson, J Pte
Johnston, E, Mrs
Jacob, H P
Kane, M A G, Major
Kruyer, F, Revd
Lawrence, CL, Prof
Martimer, Col
Mume, P W
Mody, N J
Murray, D M
Noied, W C
Nairne, C E, Major-General
Newman, F J
New, D J
Owen, H O B, Capt
Oneil, R
Paroch, H, Mrs
Pears, H
Prinz, F C
Pereira, C F
Pinto, J
Pillay, E V
Purkert, T
Patterson, J
Roache, H M
Rodrigues, Mrs H
Rosen, A
Reive, C F
Reid, L H, Capt
Ross, D W
Rook, C P
Royner, G W
Stebb, W
Stewart, C J
Stockell, H
Shroff, K B
Sharp, W H
Stone, M
Steward, Wilson C
Sauft, N
Shepperd, Capt
Skelhorn, J W
Sukia
Schteni, W
Schomdonffer, P
Smith, W M
Steward, Col
Taylor, C A, Miss
Tarrie, Mrs
Torniochy, Miss
Upcolt, F R
Vincent, A H
Varley, H
Whittal, F V
Warder, G H
Waran
Weidmann, N
Wright, T A B
Wilson, M S
Westland, A
Webber, C F

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 31st October, 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total..	Rs. 1,90,934	Rs. 5,05,073	Rs. 3,309	Rs. 6,99,316
Corresponding week last year open 1,446½ miles..	..	....	....	6,46,096
Increase				Rs. 53,220

LORD WENLOCK AND THE FAMINE.

REPLY BY MR. CAINE'S CORRESPONDENT.

We have already referred to the virtuous indignation exhibited by Lord Wenlock in his speech at Perambur respecting a communication by Mr. W. S. Caine to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the famine in Madras. Mr. Caine's letter contained extracts from letters from a correspondent on the spot, dated July 7 and July 15. The extracts stated that "people and cattle were dying in hundreds," that "the Governor with his Councillors is now on the hills," and that the famine notwithstanding, "the land tax was being collected most vigorously." All this Lord Wenlock declared to be "absolutely and maliciously unture." Mr. Caine's correspondent has now forwarded to that gentleman a reply to the sweeping assertion of Lord Wenlock, from which we give some extracts. He states that Lord Wenlock was "awfully angry" about the attention that was called to his "Devil Dance" and Mr. Samuel Smith's intended question in the Commons.

AN ATTEMPT TO MISLEAD.

The most remarkable statement of Lord Wenlock was that asking how Mr. Caine's correspondent had dared to state in his letter of July that his Excellency was on the hills when he was at Perambur on the 4th of August. To this the correspondent makes reply:—

It must be borne in mind that, while your letter and my letters refer to a period when Lord Wenlock had not moved a finger on behalf of the distressed people, but on the other hand had been engaged in the now well-known frivolities of the Government House, and contemplating a cricket match at Poona, his Lordship misleads the public by taking his stand, not upon what he did during the period to which our criticism refers, but upon what he has since been compelled to do by the force of public criticism and by the fear of public indignation. He admits that there has been great scarcity and distress, but denies that there has been famine. This is a distinction without a difference. Lord Wenlock does not tell us where we are to draw the distinction; but the facts which I shall state presently will show that his Lordship merely takes shelter under elastic official phraseology.

NERO FIDDLING WHILE ROME BURNED.

Now as I have said, according to his own admission, there was great scarcity and distress in great many places in the Presidency. What are we to think of a Governor who, in face of these circumstances, arranges for a cricket match at Poona without the least concern for the suffering people? The newspaper files of Madras and Bombay will show how indignantly his conduct was viewed by the exponents of public opinion, and how after the severe strictures passed upon him his Lordship gave up his trip to Poona and proposed his present tour. He merely made a virtue of necessity, and did nothing whatever from a proper appreciation of his responsibility or out of love for the people.

AN ABSENTEE GOVERNMENT.

The *Madras Mail*, which is never wanting in kindly feelings for the Governor, writing on July 28, 1891, about "An Absentee Government," remarked:—

"We only wish we could say the same with regard to the stay of Government on the hills this year. Times without number we have said it, and we say it again now. Government's proper place at a time like the present is at its own head-quarters, within easy touch of the Revenue Board and the district officials. What other feeling than that of disgust can be in any unprejudiced person's mind when he sees the Commissioner in charge of famine relief and famine preventive measures left all alone to struggle not only through his overwhelming office work, but through his tiring and time-devouring inspection tours as best he can, while his superiors are criticising his efforts with a benevolence born of fresh mountain air and a good digestion between the intervals of golf, hunting, or cricket?"

The above extract shows with what disgust and indignation his own apologists in the press regarded Lord Wenlock's conduct about the time I wrote to you. Yet he attempts to explain away these facts, which occurred in June and July, by his presence at Perambur on the 3rd of September—that is, about two months after.

MEN AND CATTLE DYING BY HUNDREDS.

With regard to the statement that men and cattle are dying by hundreds, Lord Wenlock says that in Chingleput not a single case of death by starvation had taken place among the people, but in that North Arcot "there are four cases, which are authenticated, of death by starvation." This, the correspondent points out, is an important admission, and he points to the fact that in a great many cases starvation does not lead to death, but to disease which ends in death. In support of this statement he quotes the following from a Government paper on "Mortality in Chingleput."

Cholera is prevalent throughout the district. . . From 1st July to 9th August there were 280 deaths from it. . . The disease is fast spreading, owing to the bulk of the population being debilitated by insufficient food.

Lord Wenlock does not deny that there has been considerable mortality among the cattle, but finds consolation in the fact that "the greater number of those that died were old, weak, and useless animals." When Lord Wenlock says this he merely draws on his imagination, and has not a tittle of evidence to support his surprising theory. . . . The official papers themselves, so far as they have been given to the public, more than confirm my statement. The Collector of Cuddapah wrote on the 16th June last: "Fodder is almost unobtainable, the cattle are in a very bad state, and many are dying. . . . The Tahsildar thinks almost all the cattle will be lost if rain holds off till the end of the month, and I cannot doubt the fact. Dry leaves are their only fodder in many places, and even these are scarce."

Again Mr. LeFaun, Collector of North Arcot, in one of his recent famine reports, remarks:—"Cattle are dying. I have seen them dead in the fields, and others too weak to rise: this, too, in a richly-wooded country, where grazing is free, a fact which gives ground for reflection in reference to our forest reserves. It is a fact that these great forests of the Eastern Ghaut contain no grass, and, as cattle are not 'browsers,' they are practically useless as grazing reserves."

In the face of these authoritative official statements, I do not know if it is fair to assert that my statement is "malicious" and "untrue."

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Lord Wenlock contended that no coercive process had been employed in the collection of revenue, and the correspondent replies:—

The information which the Mahajana Sabha (an important Madras native club) has, with much difficulty and in spite of the opposition of the Collector elicited regarding the present condition, under categorical heads, shows that his Excellency has not stated the facts correctly. I shall quote from the replies sent by the villagers to the circulars of the Sabha. In the Conjeeveram Taluq, in *Aryambakam* and four other villages, with a population of 2,500, about five hundred cattle have died. Distress is keenly felt and people suffer immensely. The total revenue fixed for these villages is Rs. 12,000. Collections were very tardy notwithstanding the application of coercive processes; and Rs. 800 had to be ultimately remitted. In another village, with a population of 1,200, the authorities had to resort to coercive processes in the collection of taxes; and out of a total revenue of Rs. 5,000 all but Rs. 370, was collected. The village is afflicted with cattle disease, from which cattle die in numbers. Damal, with 25,000 people had to pay a revenue of Rs. 14,000. There were no remissions at all, and coercive processes were resorted to in the collection of taxes. Losses from cattle disease are many.

Our readers will now be able to judge for themselves how far the statements of Mr. Caine's correspondent were "absolutely and maliciously untrue."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A story is being whispered in Berlin society about a prince who has got into a bad entanglement with a foreign actress, whom he believed to be a Belgian. She was in reality French, and she seems to have wheedled some important military information from him. One day she disappeared, taking with her a quantity of War Office papers, and the astounded Prince had to pour out a full confession before the Emperor. He is now relegated to a fortress town under a close arrest.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 24th October, 1891, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 64,764-0-0, and for goods, &c., Rs. 93,749-0-0, making altogether Rs. 1,58,513-0-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 188-11-3. During the corresponding week in 1890, the receipts were Rs. 1,67,295-7-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 199-2-7.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 3rd October, 1891, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 54,197-7-1, and for goods, &c., Rs. 75,734-7-2, making altogether Rs. 1,29,931-14-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 144-3-4. During the corresponding week in 1890, the receipts were Rs. 1,19,150-10-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 161-10-11.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 5.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Barnard, Brig-Genl, Bengal, Nerbudda Dist, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Aplin, Capt, Bo, 17th Bo Infy, to join, from Raipur.
Ferguson, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th November, 1891.

1. There will be Gun drill in the Arsenal compound at 7 a. m., to-day.

2. On Saturday next, the 7th instant, the members of both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. On returning to the Apollo Bunder after drill, the Corps will form up and march to the Fort Head-Quarters. Dress—Drill order with arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th November, 1891.

1. Officers commanding companies are requested to have the Full Dress Jackets belonging to members of their Companies sent to the Regimental Tailor to have the Regimental Shoulder Badges put on.

2. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

3. The Regiment will parade for route marching on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 5-45 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana. Red uniform, Glengarry caps, arms and accoutrements. Officers will wear Forage Caps. Members who are, at the tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-45 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Car on Saturday the 7th instant as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-15 p.m. Byculla school and Byculla Scottish school, and one double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-45 p.m.

4. This being the first parade of the season, the Commanding Officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

1. There will be drill for Recruits who have not yet passed at the Riding school on Tuesday the 10th instant at 7 a.m. Uniform, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

2. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 7 a.m. precisely on Wednesday, the 11th instant. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, November 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having complete twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major subject to H M's approval:—Indian Staff Corps—Capt A Wapshare.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut G S Broome, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 29th Bo Infy, for one year.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—10th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Ramhet Singh to be Subhedar and Drill Havaldar Essak Khan to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar Jangbaz Khan, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col A L McNair, S C, Comdt, 7th Bo Lancers, for one year.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps.—Major R Gardiner, R E, resigns his appointment of Honorary Major.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H E the Commander-in-Chief:—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col H P Leach, D S O, R E, to be Military Secy, vice Major F T N Spratt, resigned.

The undermentioned Medical officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeons-Major, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Surgeon F Burness, M B, C M, and C F Willis, M D.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs:—Surgn-Major W McConaghy, MD, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Honble the Secy of State for India:—Lieut E B C Boddam, 2nd Battn West India Regt, offig Wing Officer, 2nd Regt Sikh Infantry.

Col E C Ross, CSI, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secy of State to reside out of India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H D Merewether, Capt R P Colomb, Capt J Davies, Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rastomji Dholu and Lieut C W F White have been appointed to act as second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth Assistant Political Residents, Aden, respectively.

Mr A Shewan, C S, Administrator of the Rajpipla State, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

Mr L P Walsh, C I E, Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of one week's extraordinary leave without pay, and has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut-Col J M Hunter, on relief in the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Mr R M Kennedy, C S, on relief by Lieut-Col J M Hunter, to act as Administrator, Rajpipla.

Mr A D Younghusband's services, on relief by Mr Kennedy, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L P Walsh, CIE, on return to duty, to act as Second Assist Political Resident, Aden.

Capt G B O'Donnell, Assist Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for ten days, and has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr A Shewan, C S, Administrator, Rajpipla State, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Capt S M Congreve-Schneider, acting Assist Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Lower Standard.

Lieut J G Westropp, acting Fourth Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H Kennedy, on return from leave, to do duty as Dist Supdt of Police, in the Ahmedabad district; Mr C F G Lester, on being relieved by Mr Kennedy, to do duty as Dist Supdt of Police, in the Broach district; Mr E F Green, on being relieved by Mr Lester, to do duty as Assist Supdt of Police, in the Ahmedabad district; Mr H N Alexander, on his return from leave to do duty as Dist Supdt of Police, in the Kolaba district; Mr Jehangirsha Ardeshir, on being relieved by Mr Alexander, to do duty as Assist Supdt of Police in the Thana district, pending further orders; and Mr H Pogson, to act as Assist Supdt of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, vice Mr J R Tregear, on leave or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Narhar Dindorkar, Mamlatdar of taluka Satara in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr Chintaman Sakharam Kirtane is appointed to be Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nasik.

The powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class conferred on A'zam Gajanan Waman Gadre are withdrawn.

Mr H Kennedy, Dist Supdt of Police, has been permited by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr J J Heaton, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for seven weeks of his furlough.

Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S., has been allowed by her Majesty's Secy of State for India a further extension for one week and he has also been permitted to return to duty within period of his leave.

Rao Saheb Raoji Dinkar Velankar, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Bassein in the district of Thana, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appointment Mr J D D'Almeida to act as Assist Supt of Stamps during the absence of Mr J S Maidment, or pending further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr J G Moore is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covernated Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment.

Mr W R Hoonahan is appointed to act as Huzur Depy Collector, Hyderabad, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Mavalrai Showkiram on privelege leave, or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, vice the Hon'ble J G Moore, CS, retiring:—Mr H E M James, CS, to be Commissioner, C D, continuing to act as Commissioner in Sind, Mr J K Spence, C S, to be Commissioner, N D, and Commissioner, second grade continuing to act as Commissioner, first grade; Mr A D Carey, CS, to be Commisioner, first grade, continuing on special duty; Mr W W Loch, C S, to act as Commissioner, first grade; Mr G B Reid, C S, to act as Commissioner, C D, and Commissioner, second grade, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders; Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, C S, to be Senior Collector, vice Mr Spence; Mr J M Campbell, C S, C I E, to be Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, Supt of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay, and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay vice Mr Spence; Mr W F Sinclair, C S, to be Collector and District Magistrate, Thana, and District Registrar, Thana, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana District, vice Mr Campbell, and to join his appointment on return from leave; and Mr H R Cooke, C S, to be Collector and District Magistrate, Kaira, and District Registrar, Kaira, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District, vice Mr Sinclair.

The following appointments are made:—Mr C E Frost, C S, to be Junior Collector vice Mr Crawley-Boevey, and to be Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and District Registrar, Ahmedabad, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad District vice Mr Cooke; Mr E Gray, CS, to be first Assist Collector vice Mr Frost; and Mr A Lucas, C S, to be Second Assist Collector, vice Mr Gray.

Mr L S Osmaston, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, South Thanna, passed the examination of Forest Officer. Mr Osmaston passed the examination in subject No 1 in Marathi.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major A F Sargt, Medical Officer, 3rd Regt B L I, Satara, to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgn-Major Davidson.

Assist Surgn Kaikhashru Sorabji Engineer has been placed on general duty, Bombay.

First Grade Apothecary H D Walker has been appointed to perform the medical duties of the Lawrence School and Civil Establishment, Mount Abu, in addition to his own.

Assist Surgn Darabsha Edalji Kothavala, is appointed to the medical charge of the Dohad Dispensary.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Mancherji Pestanji Khareghat, C S, to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examinations in Sanskrit.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Doderet, C S, First Assistant Collector, Sholapur, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr C M Hodgson, Assist Conservator of Forests, is allowed examination leave for two months.

Mr Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framji, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Major H D Olivier, R E, on return from furlough, to be ExEngr, Ahmedabad.

Major H D Olivier, R E, is promoted to Ex Engr, second grade, sub pro tem, with effect from the date of his return to duty.

Major W J Lister, R E, reverts to Ex Eng, third grade, and Khan Saheb Ali Akbar reverts to Assist Engr, first grade, with effect from the same date.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1891.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·002	Calm.	..	83·1	65·6	63	..	..	...
Agra	30·023	Calm.	2	85·6	59·6	60	..	..	...
Cawnpore	30·000	N E	2	86·0	70·1	71	..	..	...
Allahabad	29·967	Calm.	2	85·5	61·7	69	..	..	...
Jhansi	29·994	Calm.	1	85·4	62·2	62	..	..	—0·02
Jacobabad	29·945	Calm.	2	91·0	57·1	52	..	..	...
Karachi	29·972	E N E	17	95·0	66·9	86	..	..	...
Ajmere	30·061	Calm.	2	86·2	57·2	57	..	..	...
Deesa	29·967	E N E	9	91·3	60·8	31	..	..	...
Rajkote	29·976	Calm.	5	90·9	59·9	55	..	..	...
Veraval	29·917	Calm.	8	87·8	65·8	50	..	..	...
Neemuch	30·023	E N E	6	83·5	56·8	58	..	..	—0·02
Indore	30·000	N E	3	82·9	51·1	54	..	..	—0·05
Saugor	29·991	N E	1	82·8	56·6	67	..	..	—0·02
Jubbulpur	29·991	N	2	80·1	59·3	72	..	..	—0·02
Hoshangabad	30·008	S E	4	83·8	59·8	69	..	..	—0·02
Khandwa	30·001	N E	4	84·7	55·6	57	..	..	—0·05
Raipur	29·871	N	10	83·0	68·7	60	..	..	—0·29
Nagpur	29·925	N N W	3	84·8	65·3	58	..	..	—0·20
Amraoti	29·949	N	6	86·8	62·9	50	..	..	—0·04
Akola	29·981	S E	4	87·1	65·6	56	..	..	—0·12
Surat	29·962	N E	F	89·0	61·1	61	..	..	—0·03
Malegaon	30·003	W N W	5	85·8	51·9	46	..	..	—0·16
Bombay	29·910	N E	12	89·4	75·0	56	..	0·01	—0·35
Poona (Yeroada)	29·978	Calm.	7	88·5	58·0	47	..	0·02	—0·23
Sholapore	29·944	N N E	8	90·2	61·6	55	..	..	—0·42
Ratnagiri	29·838	E	10	93·0	67·9	33	..	..	—0·23
Belgaum	29·883	E	2	83·8	57·9	58	..	..	—0·97
Goa	29·857	E	6	88·1	72·4	71	..	..	...
Karwar	29·848	N E	2	90·3	68·8	89	..	..	—1·30
Mangalore	29·845	E N E	3	88·3	75·9	85	..	..	—1·26
Calicut	29·841	S E	12	88·8	70·5	68	..	0·33	—1·33
Cochin	29·877	S E	M	88·8	74·6	76	..	3·44	+1·08
Bangalore	29·909	W	2	83·7	67·9	80	..	0·01	—1·24
Secunderabad	29·920	N W	5	87·2	62·9	67	..	..	—0·93
Masuliptm.	29·833	N W	8	86·1	72·0	75	..	..	—3·78
Bellary	29·912	Calm.	2	92·0	67·9	53	..	..	—0·84
Cuddapah	29·882	E S E	..	93·1	69·6	61	..	0·09	—1·24
Madras	29·873	W	7	90·7	77·1	75	..	1·85	—2·09
Coimbatore	29·889	N E	3	87·8	71·8	88	..	0·07	—0·64
Trichinopoly	29·875	S	3	89·5	71·9	78	..	0·34	—0·97
Negapatam	29·860	S S W	..	92·5	76·7	89	..	2·88	—1·11
Colombo (3rd Nov.)	29·943	S S W	8	84·0	75·0	77	0·22	1·52	—0·80

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being rapid at Jacobabad, brisk in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karachi and Bangalore, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are lowest on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin and also in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam, and are highest in Rajputana. The baric gradients in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam and Raipur are rather steep, and are either moderate or slight in other districts. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Masulipatam or Raipur, a low pressure area on and off the West, and a shallow depression in the Indus valley. Pressure is above the normal at Ajmere and Surat and below it elsewhere, the deficiency being greatest on the West Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Calicut and also at Masulipatam and Raipur. Winds to the southwards of Lat. 22° and to the eastwards of Long. 80° show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while over the rest of the country a north-easterly to south-easterly current generally prevails. The force has been moderate to fresh at Calicut, Ratnagiri, Karachi and Bombay, and generally light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay, 14 at Calicut, and 10 at Deesa. The maximum temperature variations are generally small except at Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, Negapatam, Bangalore, Ratnagiri and Karachi (4° to 7° above the mean) and at Delhi (4° below the mean). The highest maximum was 95° at Karachi. Nights are very hot at Delhi, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Raipur and Karwar, and very cool at Belgaum, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Akola, the minimum temperature elsewhere being generally about normal. The lowest temperature observed last night was 51° at Indore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also at Raipur and Allahabad. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. The weather continues to be fine and clear over nearly the whole country except to the eastwards of Raipur or Muslipatam, where it is probably cloudy, rainy, stormy and unsettled. On and off the West Cost between Ratnagiri and Cochin there lies an area of low pressure and the weather is in rather an unsettled condition. The baric gradients in the Madras Presidency, on and off the Malabar Coast, and more particularly to the eastwards of Long. 80° and to the southwards of Lat. 24° are steep and an increase of wind is likely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle,

PURE PERSONALITIES.

A WELL-KNOWN Lincolnshire "worthy" has passed away in Sir Charles Anderson, who had been a magistrate for that county for more than sixty years. He was a typical sportsman of the old school, being a sure shot, a most expert angler, and straight rider in the hunting-field. Sir Charles was a staunch Conservative and Churchman, and he expended large sums in restoring Lincolnshire churches. He maintained a close friendship with Bishop Wilberforce, which had commenced when they were contemporaries at Oriel. Sir Charles descended from Sir Edmund Anderson, who was Chief Justice of Common Pleas during the reign of Elizabeth, and who purchased the Lea estate, near Gainsborough, which has ever since belonged to the family. Sir Charles lived entirely at Lea Hall, which is an ancient manor house, of which the beautifully-timbered grounds are the only notable feature. Sir Charles Anderson was a man of literary and artistic tastes, and he was a very old member of the Athenæum.

A few weeks ago there died in New York a man who gained wide notoriety and brought ruin on his life by the utterance of one sentence—a sentence of just four words—"Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." On 29th October, 1884, within six days of the close of the exciting Presidential campaign in the United States, when Blaine and Cleveland were the opposing candidates, a delegation of clergymen representing the churches of New York and adjoining cities called on Mr. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Rev. S. D Burchard was their spokesman, and he closed his address by saying, "We are Republicans and don't propose to leave our party and indentify ourselves with the party whose antecedents have been Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." Mr. Blaine, unfortunately omitted in his short speech to repudiate the combination. The next morning the words "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion were echoing all over the land. The entire Catholic vote turned against Blaine, and he was defeated by the narrow majority of one thousand and forty-seven votes in New York, the deciding State.

But poor Burchard, the innocent cause of his friend's defeat, was made to suffer terribly for his foolish words. He was snubbed and insulted by his own party, deluged with abusive letters, many threatening his life. Forced to resign his church, three times he changed his residence to escape persecution, but it seemed impossible for him to find rest and oblivion—even the children in the streets pointed their fingers at him and cried spitefully, "There goes old Burchard." But in face of all this persecution the old man never complained, neither did he ever wish the words unsaid He believed he had done the right thing, and he never recanted nor apologised.

The news that General E. Bard Grubb, Ameircan Minister to Spain, had decided to wed an English girl, has created quite an excitement in Philadelphia, where the handsome General has long been regarded as a great prize in the matrimonial market. A prominent member of the ultra-fashionable military organisation called the City Troop, a favorite in society and at the club, General Grubb has long held a prominent position in Philadelphia, as well as in his native State of New Jersey, where his beautiful home on the banks of the Delaware River is one of the landmarks of the country. General Grubb is said to have met his future bride, Miss Violet Sopwith, at a dinner given by the British Minister at Madrid. Miss Sopwith is the daughter of Hon. Thomas Sopwith, of Lismore, Scotland, and Cromwell-rd., London.

Miss Sophie Sturge, who is devoting her life and her money to creating a new industry in the west of Ireland, is the youngest daughter of the late Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, the great apostle of peace She is a nice pleasant little Quakeress, about thirty, very gentle and rather fragile but with great determination and tenacity of purpose. Her friends have just sent her over to Letterfrack, an iron house, which is furnished with wicker-work and bamboo furniture from Norway and Holland, so she may now be said to have fairly taken root in Connemara amongst the bright and docile young peasants whom she is teaching fancy basketwork. Should she succeed in making this new industry self-supporting, as it is believed she will, Ireland will have good cause to bless her for her noble self-denying work.

Mr. John Penn, the marine engineer of Deptford, and the newly elected of Lewisham, has become Lord Walsingham's shooting tenant of Merton, in Norfolk. It takes a long purse to do this. Two years ago Baron Hirsch paid £4,000 rent for the shooting season at Merton, which made it a costly tenancy, as he did not stay there for two months. The rent paid by Mr. Penn has not been published, but seeing that Merton is one of the first half-dozen sporting estates in England, it must be enormous. Lord Walsingham is a keen sportsman and as good a shot as Lord de Grey, but when he can sell his pheasants at this rate it is not surprising that he should prefer to winter abroad.

One custom, more creditable than common, prevails on Lord Walsingham's Norfolk estate. He allows a shilling for every partridge shot, and the whole sum thus realised is applied to the reduction of the cottagers' rents. In this way each cottager has received nearly a sovereign on account of the birds killed in one season. Lord Walsingham is even more enthusiastic as a naturalist than as a sportsman. He has dowered the Natural History Museum with many gifts representing the fauna of England; is a fellow of the Royal Society, also of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies; and has bagged 221 brace of grouse to his own gun in a single day. It is a curious circumstance that, although but slightly her husband's senior, Lady Walsingham had been twice married before Lord Walsingham, her third husband, left Eton.

The Rev. H. W. Horwill, whose article on "Theological Degrees for Nonconformists," appears in this month's *Contemporary*, is a young Bible Christian minister, and a son of an ex-president of that denomination. He went to Oxford on the strength of the "Dyke Scholarship," and almost immediately carried off an open scholarship at Wadham. The next feather in his cap was the winning of the Chancellor's English Essay prize on the "best methods of studying the Greek and Latin classics." Not content with these honors, he renewed an acquaintanceship with London University and secured the Gold Medal for Classics at the M.A. examination. At present he is in America as one of the representatives of his Church at the Methodist Œcumenical Conference.

Miss M. Betham-Edwards, in recognition of whose wonderfully clever, accurate, and sympathetic studies of French country life the French Government has made an exception to the rule of appointing only men as *officers de l'instruction publique*, holds rather singular views on some subjects. She believes in cremations, eschews meat, dislikes Tolstoi, detests Ibsen, and thinks Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" the greatest novel of the century. Most of our male novelists think their own the greatest fictions of the day. Miss Betham-Edwards is a very rapid writer, and her "copy" is as legible as copper plate. Her principal epistolary correspondent is Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the Egyptologist, who is her cousin.

The Duke of Sutherland has made great progress towards recovery from his illness, though he is still confined to the house at Dunrobin. The Duke is disentailing the lands of Cambusmore and others at Tongre. These lands were part of the Reay country, and for centuries belonged to the brave Mackays. The Clan Mackay is still a powerful one, and has an association with plenty of money; why should it not try to get back some of the Reay country? The annual meeting of the Society takes place at Edinburgh on the 23rd; Lord Reay, the chieftain, might suggest something of the kind.

The late Lord Portsmouth was a kindly, shrewd, and hospitable country gentleman, who had long been extremely popular in his county, and whose name was a household word throughout the West of England. Lord Portsmouth hunted an extensive country in North Devon for thirty years, four days a week, entirely at his own expense, with the famous Eggesford pack, which was established by his father, Mr. Newton Fellowes, nearly a hundred years ago.

Lord Portsmouth succeeded his father in January, 1854, and the family estates paid succession duty twice in one year, owing to the third and fourth Earls having died within a few months of each other. He lived for several years at Hurstbourne Park, his place in Hampshire; but the air there was too cold for him, and he ultimately made Eggesford, the North Devon seat, his principal residence, and only visited Hurstbourne in the summer for a couple of months. When Lord Limington married, Hurstbourne was made over to him, and the house there was burnt down last winter, but is now being rebuilt.

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BAGPIPES AT THE FIRST RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

THE discussion on the subject of the 78th Highlanders playing their bagpipes as they entered Lucknow on the occasion of the first relief under Generals Havelock and Outram has been reopened. I think I can set this question at rest for ever, writes a correspondent to the *Englishman*.

Let your readers remember that the 78th Highlanders, who had only recently returned from the campaign in Persia, were hurried on from Bombay to Calcutta at a minute's notice to form portion of the force that was collecting at Allahabad for the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow. That in their hurry and the emergency for which they were required they left behind them all their heavy baggage and amongst them their pipes. This I not only know from facts which I will hereafter relate, but also by comparing notes with the late Sir Herbert Macpherson, who, during the Mutiny, was Adjutant of the 78th Highlanders, and would be sure to know if the regiment had their pipes or not at the first relief of Lucknow, and I have several times had a laugh with him concerning the fiction of "Jessie's Dream." There are many still residing in Calcutta who were present when the 78th disembarked there on their arrival from Bombay. Can a single individual state on oath that he heard the bagpipes play when that regiment disembarked and marched to their quarters, which, if they had had their bagpipes, they would have done, if only to inform the discontented and seditious that a Highland Regiment had arrived? Again when the 78th proceeded to Chinsurah, can any one state that they heard the pipes as they marched from the quarters to the Howrah Railway Station, and the Highlanders would have played their pipes if they had had them?

So far for argument. Now I will come to facts. In 1857 the writer of this was for some short time Extra Aide-de-Camp to the General Commanding the Presidency Division at Barrackpur. On the night of the scare at that station, when it was reported that the Native Infantry were about to mutiny, all the ladies, children and officers assembled at Brigadier-General Grant's house in the vicinity of Hospital Ghat. A Captain had been despatched early in the evening to Dum-Dum to order up a wing of the 37th Foot and a Battery of Artillery to Cox's bungalow, on the Barrackpur and Calcutta road, so as to cut off any attempt of the Native troops, if they mutinied, to reach Calcutta I was despatched on a similar errand to bring down the 78th Highlanders from Chinsurah. On receiving my orders I went down the river from Hospital Ghat to Flag Staff Ghat without finding a single boat to cross, and was returning, when half way back again I noticed a boat in the river anchored just off the house then occupied by a Calcutta gentleman. I told the men to pull in shore, and let me board and take me across. They refused to do so. I drew my pistols, and, seizing the rope, boarded, and by threats made them pull me across. I just caught the train. On reaching Chinsurah I took the General's order to the residence of the Colonel Commanding the 78th. I roused him up and gave the order. The Colonel shouted out to the Adjutant, who was living with him, "Come here at once." He came in, half asleep in his night dress, and said: "What's the matter, Colonel?" The Colonel replied: Have the alarm and assembly blown. Here's an order from the General to march at once for Barrackpur to disarm the sepoys to-morrow morning." The alarm and assembly were blown, and the Highlanders fell in, many of them in their shirts and green, yellow, red and blue silk pyjamas (loot from Persia). Some came without their boots and some in slippers, as they thought they were turned out for a fire. In this state they made the march to Serampur all night long, and arrived at that place just before daybreak, crossing over to the Barrackpur side, just at sunrise. During this wearisome night march no pipes were played nor were they played whilst marching on to parade at Barrackpur, nor after the disarmament of the sepoys.

I threw up my extra Aide-de-Campship after this disarmament and joined General Havelock's force. Not on a single occasion during the battles of Futtehpur, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddie or Cawnpore did the Highlanders play their pipes, nor is there any mention anywhere of their so doing. Nor did we hear these pipes at the battles of Onaow Bufsheerutgunge I., Bufsheerutgunge II., Boorbea ka Chowkie, or at the battle of Bhittoor, although in this fight the 42nd Native Infantry tried to oppose the 78th at the point of the bayonet.

Neither in our sojourn at Cawnpore waiting for reinforcement, during those fearful days of cholera, did we ever hear the pipes, neither in the temporary barracks (next to our own) nor at the funerals of any of their officers or non-commissioned officers, for the 78th lost heavily from that disease there.

No pipes were played at the battles of Munguiwar, or on the march to, or at the battle of, Alumbagh, still less on our attack on the enemy's position of Lucknow. Any officer who would have ordered the pipes to go skirling through the narrow and strongly defended streets of Lucknow would have been a born lunatic. It would have nothing more than an intimation to the enemy of the direction in which way the leading column was proceeding, remembering that Lucknow at the time we attacked it with not more than 3,000 men, all told, was defended by at least 60,000 armed men of all sorts and 600 pieces of artillery. I am sure any one can understand, even if the Highlanders had had their pipes (which I have clearly shown they had not), that it would have been sheer folly to have blown them when the orders for all the troops were to push on towards the Residency as quickly and with as little noise as possible.

With regard to the 93rd Highlanders hearing the pipes in the Baillee Guard during the second relief under Sir Colin Campbell, I believe that a pipe was found with some Scotchmen of the 32nd Foot, and was made over to the 78th.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MR. WARDEN, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, Bombay, accompanied by Mr. Steuart, Acting Traffic Manager, Mr. Scott, Acting Chief Engineer, and Mr. Lindsley, Acting Locomotive Superintendent, left Dharwar by Mail train on the 24th ultimo for Mysore, to inspect the extension from Mysore to Kadakola and Nanjangud, which will be opened for traffic in a few days. Mr. Lookyer, Clerk of Works, has contracted to complete the survey of the further extension to the foot of the Nilgris, 23 miles beyond Nanjangud, for Rs. 300 per mile, and when this portion is open for traffic it will complete the new direct route from Bombay and Poona to the Nilgiri Hills. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company has made great efforts to render the journey over this route to Bangalore and Mysore as quick and as comfortable as possible, and its bogie composite carriages are the most comfortable coaches to ride in in India. Considering the heavy gradients throughout and the metre gauge of the line, the speed maintained, viz. 20 miles per hour, is fair. The distance from Poona to Bangalore is 625 miles, and is covered in 40 hours. The scenery all along is very picturesque and diversified, and the temperature ranges between 60 ° and 85 °.

Colonel Supico, the head of the Portuguese Fiscal, or Revenue, Department, is anxious to transfer the working of the Western India Portuguese Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company with a view to reducing the working expenses. At present the guarantee swallows up the revenues from all sources in Goa, for the line can never earn it. The Agent, Mr. Pemberton, and the Chief Engineer, Mr. Wasey, who draw Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 950 per month, respectively, will probably be employed by the Southern Mahratta Railway. The Auditor, Mr. Simpson, has already obtained employment on the South Indian Railway as Deputy Auditor. Colonel Supico visited Dharwar a few days ago to negotiate the transfer, but no definite settlement has yet been made. Should the transfer be eventually effected Mr. Pemberton is spoken of as likely to succeed Mr. Craik as Traffic Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway. At the same time Mr. Steuart, who has been acting during the past twelve months, has as good a chance of getting the appointment as any one; he is certainly in high favour with the Home Board, and very popular with the staff out here. Mr. F. T. Bird, Assistant Engineer at Castle Rock, has proceeded on 12 months' furlough, and the bison and tigers on the Braganza Ghaut will appreciate this respite from his constant and unerring gun. Mr. G. Vibart, Resident Engineer, Nanjangud, is transferred to Dharwar as Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

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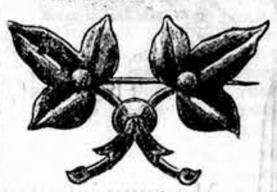

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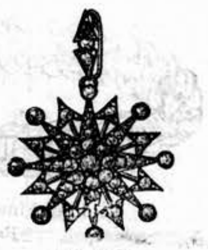

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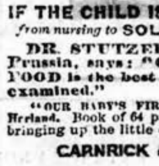

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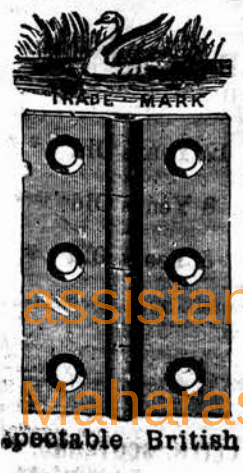

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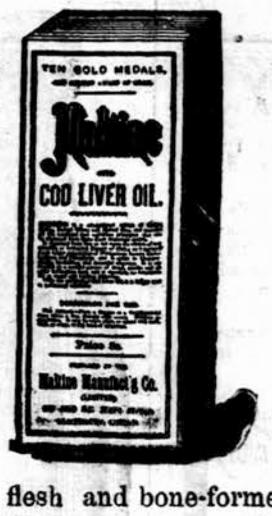
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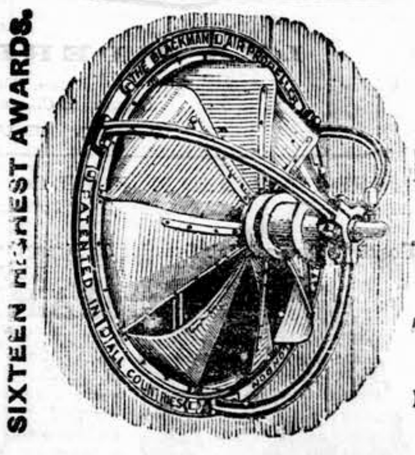

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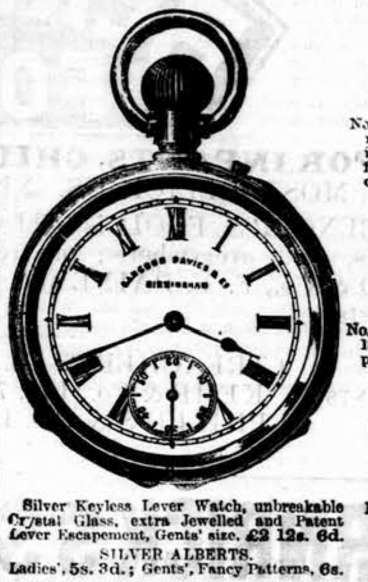

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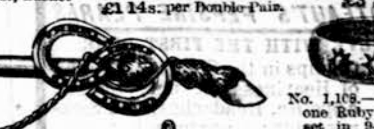

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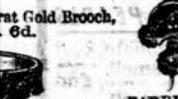

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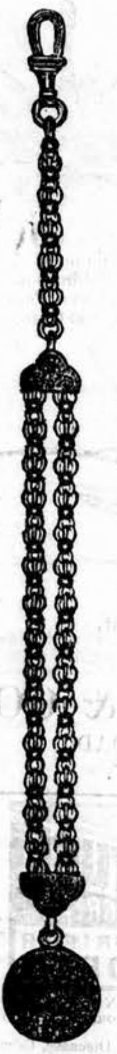

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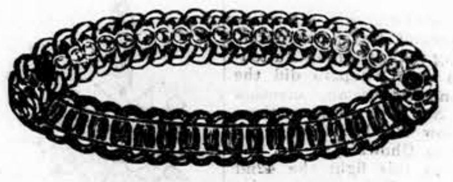

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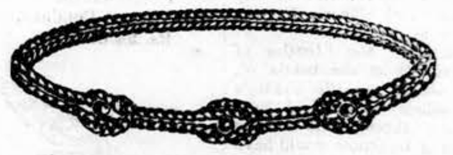

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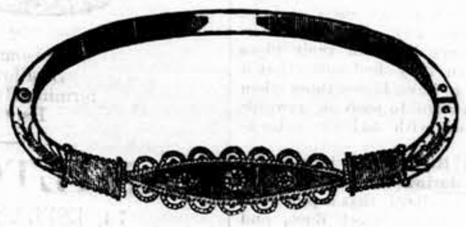

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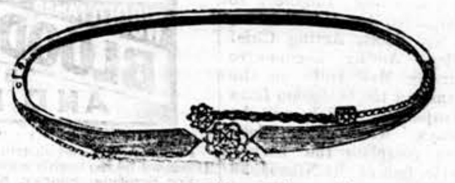

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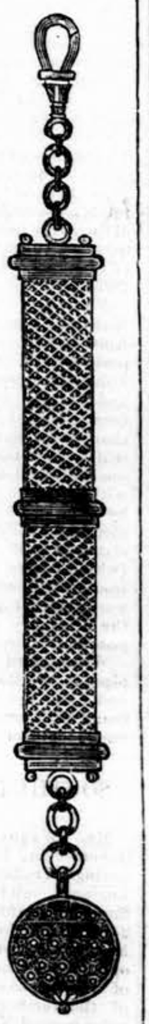

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